

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

PERIODICAL ROOM
RECEIVED
APRIL 4 1916
UNIV. OF MICH.
LIBRARY

JOURNAL.



VOLUME LIII. NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 2745.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

DU PONT RIFLE POWDERS

Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 10 For .280 Ross, .30 Adolph, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 21 For Remington Auto Loader, .30/30 and .303 Savage, and similar cartridges.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 15 (Progressive) For .30 Springfield, .280 Ross, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Gallery Rifle Powder No. 75 (Marksman) For reduced and gallery charges in high power rifles.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 16 (Progressive) For .250/3000, .30/40 Government, and similar cartridges.	Du Pont Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80 For .25/20, .32/20, and similar cartridges.
Du Pont Improved Military Rifle Powder No. 18 (Progressive) For .30/30, .32 Special, .32/40, etc.	Du Pont No. 1 Rifle For black powder rifles.
Du Pont Military Rifle Powder No. 20 For .30 Springfield, .22 Savage H.P., .25 Remington, and similar cartridges.	Schuetzen For 200 yd. target rifles.
	RSQ For revolvers and automatic pistols.

RIFLE SMOKELESS DIVISION
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO., Wilmington, Del.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE
Registered in U. S. Patent Office
Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods, Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings, and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch SOLE MANUFACTURERS
ANSONIA, CONN.



Pure
Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

3,400,000 Horse Power in Use
New York **The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.** London
Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube Boilers and Superheaters
Highest Efficiency. Highest Capacity
Send for new edition of our catalogue, "Marine Steam."

COLT FIRE ARMS
"The Proven Best by Government Test!"
REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS
Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

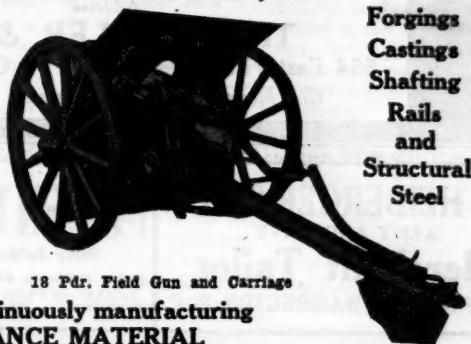
INTER-POLE
Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,
WITHOUT SPARKING
Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.
Bulletins tell more
ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.
WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.
11 Pine Street New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA. Hampton, Va.
Located near Fort Monroe, Va.
Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS
NELSON S. GROOME, President

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field
and
Coast Defense
GUNS
and
MOUNTS
Armor
Turrets
Projectiles



Forgeings
Casting
Shafting
Rails
and
Structural
Steel

We are continuously manufacturing
ORDNANCE MATERIAL
for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

Army and National Guard Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality

Catalog, Prices and Cloth Samples for either Officers or
Enlisted Men mailed on request

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati
Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION
EQUITABLE BUILDING
ONE HUNDRED TWENTY BROADWAY
NEW YORK

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Department Changes to Feb. 4, 1916.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.

BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

With War Department Changes.

GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TRAINING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the 1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the **MANUAL OF THE BAYONET** in separate pamphlet form (82 pp.) and offer the same at five cents a copy.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

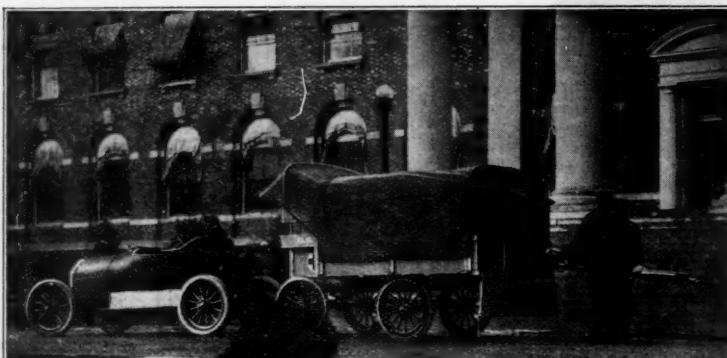
The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street New York City

Banking House of Bishop & Co. Honolulu, T. H.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - \$972,989.67
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK ARMY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION
BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.



Three litter and four seated Trailmobile ambulance in Government service. Photograph taken in front of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Write for book on U. S. Government tests of Trailmobile.

Address
THE SECHLER & CO.
554 East Fifth Street Cincinnati, Ohio
Gun Mounts Quartermasters Aviation

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON
ARMY AND NAVY
Merchant Tailor
1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS
WILKINSON,
GIUSTA & MACKAY
Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents
Oursay Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '98, U. S. N. A., resigned 1894)
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and
Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of Instructions on application.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, on account of the many changes going on among the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Until these movements can be definitely given the publication of the list would be misleading. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to March 28. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Ossie B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H.

for a fine complexion

you must do something more than use cosmetics. You must keep the blood pure, the liver and kidneys active and the bowels regular. You must also correct the digestive ills that cause muddy skin and dull eyes.

Beecham's Pills

offer you the needed help. They are mild in action, but quickly strengthen the stomach, gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. They put the body in good condition so the organs work as nature intended. Backed by sixty years of usefulness, Beecham's Pills

are worth considering

Directions of Special Value to Women with every box.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Cleanses teeth by the harmless but most efficient method—polishing. Prevents the lodgment of tartar and the beginning of decay. Dentists recommend Dr. Lyon's in the interest of

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

5% to 6% Safe Municipal Bonds

Our Municipal Bonds are most profitable from every viewpoint—their income return is high, their security unquestioned. They are general obligations secured by the taxing power of wealthy communities. Issued in Coupon Form—\$500 and \$1,000 denominations. Readily convertible. Free from income tax. Write for latest list.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
26 Fourth Ave., Boston, Pa.
We pay 5 per cent. on checking accounts and 4 per cent. on savings accounts and coupon certificates of deposit.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Formerly Member Boarding
Counsel, U. S. Patent Office.
Attorney-at-Law and
Solicitor of Patents

American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

McGill Bldg WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

20 VESEY STREET, N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall.

At Tamico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott.

At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells.

At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted.

At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Croesley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson.

Sailed March 23 from New Orleans, La., for Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (fotilla flag-ship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorrich.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUMMING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger.

Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MC CALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart.

Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Halsey Powell.

Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meclewska.

Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanagan.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Submarine Flotilla.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling.

At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

FULTON (ship). Lieut. James D. Willson.

At the submarine base, New London, Conn. Address there.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill.

At the submarine base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley.

At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith.

At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery.

At Almirante Bay, Panama.

(Continued on page 1009.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S.
PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS,
ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD
IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WEST POINT.

Considering the fact that it is easier to secure information about West Point than it is about any civil institution of learning in the country, there is an amazing amount of misinformation about the U.S. Military Academy in circulation. Judging from editorials and speeches which have come to our notice, there is a small element of public opinion laboring under the delusion that West Point—perhaps the only truly democratic college we have—is a sheltered haven of aristocracy, a forcing house for an artificial military caste. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as a cursory survey of the facts readily obtainable will prove. For example, a Southern newspaper demands that all the cadets appointed to the Academy should be enlisted men from the ranks of the Regular Army and National Guard. "No man should hold a commission in the Army who is not willing to take his chances as a private soldier," says this typical diatribe. "Caste as it prevails under our present system is un-American."

Of course, the fact is that every boy who enters West Point becomes to all intents and purposes an enlisted man. A West Point cadet is rated for as much as he is worth—no more. His previous condition in life has nothing to do with his standing at the Academy. Indeed, the number of sons of men of wealth or so-called social standing who go to West Point is negligible. The Academy draws its material from every class and estate, from precisely the same grades of society as supply the enlisted men of the Army. The theory that only youths of a restricted class can gain admission to West Point is ridiculous.

Recently Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, introduced statistics in the Congressional Record to show the occupations of the parents of 4,887 cadets appointed between 1842 and 1899. Of the total, 1,149 cadets were the sons of farmers and planters; 722 were the sons of merchants; 645 were the sons of lawyers and judges; 367 were the sons of physicians; 362 were the sons of Army officers; 341 were the sons of mechanics; 151 were the sons of manufacturers; 128 were the sons of clergymen; 90 were the sons of clerks; 29 were the sons of laborers; 15 were the sons of liverymen; 27 were the sons of steamboat men. Is this an undemocratic list of forebears?

That there may be no bar to admission to the Academy the Government not only feeds and houses the cadets, but pays them a salary sufficient to relieve their parents of all expense. No display of wealth, such as is allowed at civilian universities, is permitted at the Military Academy, and the son of a Vanderbilt stands in every respect on precisely the same footing as the son of his coachman. Of what other educational institution except the Naval Academy is this true? Some of the most distinguished graduates have been men whose fathers held no higher status than that of day laborers. Anyone who has seen the raw batch of plebes report for enrollment never can have an idea that the Academy is the fountain-head of a caste. And once admitted to the iron régime of life in the barrack quadrangles the lot of the cadet is far more severe than that of the enlisted man. He follows the same routine, with the addition of more exacting drill, a more merciless discipline, and studies exacting and thorough beyond those prescribed at any university.

It is a notable fact that whenever there is any legislation pending in Congress certain members with radical tendencies invariably indulge in attacks upon Army

officers, while at the same time expressing their heartfelt sympathy for the enlisted men of the Army. They like to pretend that enlisted men are always mistreated by their officers and that an impassable barrier separates the commissioned ranks from the enlisted men. But, strangely enough, these members, while ready to talk about their affection for the enlisted man, are not so ready to help him by practical deeds. In the Senate, when it came to passing S. 4876, a bill to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy, the provision authorizing the President to appoint enlisted men was so amended as actually to decrease the opportunities for enlisted men to become officers, by the division of vacancies between the Army and the Guard, the state troops benefiting at the expense of the Regulars.

As for the prevalence of caste in the Army, it is only necessary to say that there are three different ways of obtaining commissions and that more than half of the officers now serving did not go to West Point. One way of obtaining a commission—and the easiest—is by appointment direct from civil life, upon passage of the customary examination. Such candidates for commissions are not required to have any military experience, and it would seem to be desirable to restrict these appointments to graduates of the colleges and universities which give military courses measuring up to the War Department's standards. The second way is by appointment to West Point, which may be at the hands of the President from the enlisted ranks. Such applicants must have the endorsement of their immediate commanding officers and must pass the examinations required of cadets who are appointed from civil life and who constitute the third class. There are a number of officers in the Army to-day who were appointed from civil life, and there will be more in the future. The Army is glad of them. It is far more true of our Army than it ever was of Napoleon's that every private carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Two of the six officers holding the highest rank in the Army in recent years—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young—rose through all the grades from that of private; two others, Generals Miles and Corbin, entered the military service from civil life as subalterns of Volunteers; and only two, Schofield and Wade, were graduates of the Academy.

It may be said by some carping critics that West Point is all very well as a military training school, but that it serves no other purpose in our national life. The contrary is susceptible of proof. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, in filing the table to which we referred above, likewise supplied statistics showing the civil occupations of 2,371 graduates from West Point up to 1903, who upon giving up Army service took up work in civil life. One was President of the United States; one President of the Confederate States; four were Cabinet officers; 15 were plenipotentiaries; 24 were members of Congress; 16 were governors of states and territories; one was a bishop; 14 were judges; 17 were mayors of cities; 46 were presidents of universities and colleges; 32 were principals of academies and schools; 89 were presidents of railroads and other corporations; 136 were professors and teachers; 228 were civil engineers; 122 were merchants; 77 were manufacturers, and 179 were authors. These are only a few facts from the list.

Says the New York Evening Post, surely not a militarist organ: "It seems probable that, in proportion to numbers, no university or college in the United States has made a more notable contribution to the list of successful men in civil life than the West Point Military Academy."

AN EXPERT OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

The statements concerning the present condition of our Navy, and its strength relative to foreign navies, which were made by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in his testimony before the House Naval Committee, reported in another column, are of supreme importance. No man is more competent to express an opinion on this subject and what the Admiral says should serve to correct any erroneous impressions that may have resulted from statements made by those who are influenced by the real or supposed necessities of political expediency. Admiral Fiske speaks from the professional point of view. What he says is evidently the result of close study and careful deliberation, and is not the hasty expression of one called upon without notice, who might be suspected of speaking without due deliberation. It has been obvious for a long time that Admiral Fiske would be called to testify before the Congressional committee, so that he has had ample time to consider what he should say, and he obviously speaks with a due sense of responsibility for his statements.

One of the most significant points in the testimony of the Admiral was that concerning the two to one superiority of the German navy. It should be noted that Germany, under the stimulus of war, has been making all possible exertion to strengthen its navy and that its vessels, aside from its submarines, have not been subject to the wear and tear of sea service. Its newest constructions have been along the most modern lines, and it has been able to take advantage of the lessons of the present war. Meanwhile, our Navy has been allowed to fall behind in relative efficiency until it has reached the position to which Admiral Fiske relegates it. There is good reason to accept the Admiral's statement that under our present system of naval administration we get twenty-five per cent. less for our money than we should in the way of naval efficiency. It is impossible

of course, to prove this, but that it is the fact is indicated by the return the Germans get for their naval expenditures, making all due allowances for differences in the price of labor and material, in salaries and in other conditions. Is it not time that we stop this prating about German militarism, and devote ourselves to the study of the secret of German efficiency? It may be found that German "militarism," as it is called, has its advantages over American politics.

The money expended in building ships is wasted just to the extent that we fail to provide them with adequate armament, with a sufficient number of trained officers, with full opportunity to perfect themselves in target practice and fleet maneuvers, and neglect to furnish our fighting vessels with the necessary auxiliaries and relieve them entirely from the paralyzing influence of control by civilians who understand neither the Navy nor its needs, and have no respect for the customs and traditions of the Service, which are elements in the preservation of its *esprit de corps*. The strength of our Navy, as Admiral Fiske evidently estimates it, and as every Navy officer understands it, is not in the number of vessels on the Navy list, but in those that can put to sea at a moment fully equipped for battle and equal in all the elements of effective action to the vessels they must encounter. Whatever may be thought of Admiral Fiske's testimony, he is to be commended for speaking thus frankly under the proper requirement of a Congressional demand for information.

MARINES, NOT SAILORS, FOR SHORE DUTY.

In the account of the House naval hearings in our issue of March 25, referring to Admiral Benson's testimony, appears the following: "Without reference to the Vera Cruz expedition, he contended that the (Marine) Corps should never be employed on shore duty, because men of the greatest value on board ship might be killed or disabled." This would indicate that Admiral Benson believes that the paramount duty of the marines is on board ship, and that they should not be landed for fighting. That, as the same reasoning would eliminate the sailors, would leave all fighting to the Army. The printed hearings of Admiral Benson's testimony show that what the Admiral really said was to the effect that he seriously questioned the employment of sailors for fighting on shore. While no direct reference was made to their comparatively recent employment on shore, under fire, at both Vera Cruz and Hayti, there is no doubt that these instances prompted Admiral Benson's remarks. He stated that bluejackets should be landed for fighting only in extreme cases, and even added that he thought their employment for such duty should be prohibited by legislation. His object was based on the fact that the killing or crippling of a turret gun crew man would seriously impair the efficiency of the ship.

There is no doubt of a steadily growing belief in naval circles that the marines alone should take care of the landing operations. They are specialists in all its details, have learned in the school of experience, and their officers are familiar with the technique required. On the other hand, the officers and men of the deck divisions have neither the training nor the schooling. When a marine is disabled in fighting on shore his loss is confined solely to his immediate outfit. When a petty officer is disabled it means that some important cog in the work aboard ship has been disabled. The paramount work of the bluejacket is with the fleet; he cannot be spared for work ashore except in case of dire necessity. His loss is not only more serious from the standpoint of the fleet's efficiency, but is more likely. The marines are well trained in fighting ashore and in taking care of themselves under fire.

It becomes increasingly evident that the attempts to stir up general opinion against the issue of preparedness have failed. Orators of the Navy League, the National Security League and other organizations working for a proper program of defense report that they invariably meet with enthusiastic applause and popular support. The signs of the times all point in the same way. The feeling is even reflected upon the floor of Congress, where attempts to minimize the military legislation have been defeated ignominiously. Polls and straw votes taken throughout the country among various classes and professions indicate the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in favor of an adequate Army and Navy. One of the most significant documents along these lines, which has come to our attention, is an open letter published in the New York Times of March 27, signed by more than 100 ministers of all denominations and protesting against the campaign of the Church Peace Union. The names appended to this letter, which is a straightforward endorsement of the need for a better and more far-seeing military policy, include some of the most distinguished clerics in New York.

The folly of grave discussions as to "what the labor vote will do" is illustrated in a set of figures compiled by the Gateway, which calls attention to the fact that of the total estimated union membership of 3,000,000 in this country, less than one-tenth of the actual number of wage-earners, sixty per cent. are foreigners who have never been naturalized. After deducting these foreigners and minors and women not entitled to the ballot, it gives the total labor vote in the forty-eight states as 780,000. Also, it is a fallacy to believe that these labor men vote as labor men. They are as independent as any other class of citizens, aggressively so, indeed.

Secretary Daniels has an article in the New York World for March 26 in reply to various criticisms upon his administration of the Navy Department. In defense of his record he calls attention to the academic and technical education he has provided for the Navy, and the fact that eighty-five per cent. of the men discharged are re-enlisting, when only fifty-two per cent. were re-enlisting at the time he took office. He tells us that the average of men in prison has been reduced from 1,800 to 700, and that there is a decrease of seventeen per cent. in desertions. The Secretary finds the explanation for these improvements "in a policy that holds out bright prospects of education and advancement. If," he says, "sensitive feelings are being hurt by simple recognition of plain democratic principles, it is a matter for their shame, not mine." He recognizes the shortage of officers, but states he has endeavored to lessen it by increasing the number of appointments to the Naval Academy. The Secretary repeats what he has heretofore said as to the plans for increasing the Navy. Referring to the report that "our men are less than eager, less than able," he says, "I can understand the spirit of honest criticism, but I cannot understand the vileness that revels in the slime of a base, un-American detraction." He speaks with complacency of the appointment of the Naval Advisory Board. As to other matters the Secretary says: "It has been said repeatedly that I made an order for officers and men to meet together, and that I gave up the idea only when informed that black men and white might be brought together at the same table. There was never a more infamous falsehood. No such order was ever made or contemplated. Some snapshots were being taken on board ship, and as I had left my hat below an officer loaned me his cap. I made some laughing remark about its shape, and this has been twisted into personal derision of the naval uniform. Once I spoke at a Y.M.C.A. meeting of the men, and at its close I was asked to have my picture taken with two of the youngsters. It is this picture that has since been used to show my passion for posing as a friend of the bluejacket." The Secretary takes to his credit the establishment of two Hospital Corps training schools, reopening the Navy pay officers' schools and the fuel oil schools, and concludes: "Even while we are urging the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in construction during the next five years, the Navy to-day is a finer, better balanced and more effective first arm of defense than ever before in its history."

In less than twenty-two hours after receipt of an order last week for twenty-seven trucks for Army service, a special train of fourteen steel freight cars and one Pullman left the Packard Company's factory at Detroit. In addition to the trucks it carried thirty-three prospective recruits for the motor transport service on the Mexican front. The train was scheduled to make the trip to the border in fifty-one hours, record time. The Government had ordered all tracks cleared for the train, but refused to state its exact destination. A stirring scene was enacted in the Packard truck shops when officials of the company called an assembly of the workers and asked for volunteers to enter the Army for immediate service in Mexico. One thousand or more men shouted, struggled forward, raised their hands and waved them madly, to signify their willingness to volunteer for service. The thirty-three men finally selected had six hours to settle their affairs and say good-bye. The Packard Company is an advocate of preparedness, and dealt promptly with the emergency call for trucks for Army service. A special night shift of workmen was at work in less than two hours after receipt of the instructions from the War Department. Trucks of the required capacity were ready for the final assembling operations. The truck master, who accompanied the expedition, carried detailed instructions of the War Department relative to the operation and maintenance of motor transport, secured from Washington in anticipation of the call. The "Americans first" policy originated by the Packard Company has awakened a deep sense of loyalty among native and foreign-born workmen. Men who had come to Detroit from various European countries competed with the American born employees for the privilege of going to the front in Mexico.

The Belgian Scholarship Committee, founded about a year ago in Washington by Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, now includes among its members the presidents of a number of universities, and many other leading men of this country. The aims of the committee are the following: To give to the Belgian scholars, writers and artists a chance to resume their work of art or science. To accomplish this the committee acts as a clearing bureau between the American universities and other educational institutions and the Belgian victims of the war. To raise a fund for the reconstruction of a new and better Belgium, especially in the educational field. Appeal is made to American libraries to send lists of books they are willing to give to Belgium. After the war, as soon as circumstances permit, the Belgian Scholarship Committee will recall their promises, asking them to send the books to New York city, from where they could be shipped to Belgium. The effort is to make up a collection of books published in America or relating to American affairs, to be offered to Belgium soon after the war, an American library. Appeal is also made for money, needed to help Belgian scholars and artists, and for a reconstruction fund to be used for educational purposes. Those interested are asked to become fellows or members of the Belgian Scholarship Fund; associate members agree to subscribe at least \$10 a year; sustaining members, \$100; and fellows, \$1,000. Checks should be drawn to the order of John Joy Edson, treasurer, and sent to the Belgian Scholarship Committee, 309 Wilkins Building, Washington, D.C.

More than 2,000 Columbia University students clamored for admission to the meeting in favor of preparedness which was held in Earl Hall on the university grounds last week. Speeches were delivered by Mayor Mitchel, of New York, and by Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Both appealed for a plan of universal compulsory military training, and advised the students to attend the summer training camps. "The question is," General Wood said, "are you students going to help or not? If you are coming to help are you coming prepared? Willingness is a good thing, but you need training. We plan to build up a reserve of 50,000 officers. This may seem a large reserve, but remember that in the Civil War there were 200,000 officers in the field." Columbia has announced a course of six lectures on military administration, medicine and surgery by officers in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and the

National Guard. Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, Med. Corps, N.G.N.Y., delivered the first lecture, discussing organization, equipment and training of armies. The other lectures will be as follows: April 4, "Organization of the Medical Department and Its Service in Campaigns," Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., U.S.A.; April 11, "Wounds in War, Their Complications and Treatment," Major Ford; April 18, "The Personal Hygiene of the Soldier," Major Sanford H. Wadham, M.C., U.S.A.; April 25, "Camp Sanitation," Major Philip W. Huntington, M.C., U.S.A.; May 2, "Preventable Diseases in War," Captain Huntington.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was the speaker at the Monday noonday meeting in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York city on March 27. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst introduced General Wood as representative of the highest type of an Army officer. General Wood, says the New York Times, referred to the great number of aliens who come to America, and who with little trouble are able to get their citizenship papers, and yet, largely through the fault of the American people themselves, do not become imbued with the real spirit of the country. "Many of these people," he said, "come from countries where military service is compulsory. They become citizens, but we do not impress upon them that the right of American citizenship carries with it an obligation to defend those rights if the occasion arises. We must impress upon them that they are coming to a country where there is an obligation of military duty, an obligation fixed by the Constitution to apply to all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four years. In a free democracy you cannot enjoy all the privileges of that democracy and at the same time evade the obligations that such privileges involve. None of us believes in a great standing army. What we want is a reasonable establishment sufficient to man our coast defenses, to guard the Panama Canal and our other possessions, and to form a reasonable nucleus upon which to build the greater army that would be needed in the event of trouble."

Capt. Albert T. Rich, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., first lieutenant 3d U.S. Inf., inspector-instructor N.G.N.Y., comes to the defense of the National Guard in a letter appearing in the New York Times of March 28. Captain Rich says: "I have served the state of New York for over a year as a National Guard officer and I can without hesitation say that I have never seen such loyalty, devotion, unselfish attention to duty or freely given personal sacrifice as I have seen in the Guard of this state. I have been thrown into intimate relations with the officers and enlisted men and they are surely entitled to a greater amount of respect and regard than is bestowed on them by the average civilian. * * * The Guardsman is being trained not only to be a thoroughly efficient soldier in time of necessity, but as a thoroughly trained citizen in time of peace. You will never find a thoroughly ambitious soldier that is not a credit to his state and who is not proficient to hold an office of honor or trust. * * * During my service with the Regular Army, both as an enlisted man and a commissioned officer, I have never seen greater willingness and eagerness displayed in individual and collective military efficiency or the attainment thereof than is displayed by the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of this state."

Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Jessop, U.S.N., spoke at a "get together" dinner given by the Marine Transportation Men at the Hotel Breslin in New York city recently. He touched upon matters affecting naval preparedness, and was applauded heartily when he asserted that anyone who was not ready and willing to support the Government in case of an emergency should be summarily deprived of his citizenship. He said that the question of preparedness was of supreme importance to the mercantile marine interests. In order to have a navy it was necessary that a large number of men should have at least a working knowledge of the ways of the sea, and our present deficiency in scout ships made the creation of a merchant marine of immense importance. The doctrine of "Peace at any price," the New York Times quotes him as saying, was the doctrine of the Yellow Cur. No man had a right to say that the legitimate business interests of a citizen should not carry him to foreign shores, and it was both the right and the duty of the Government to protect him. Commander Jessop called attention to the fact that the pacifist arguments were uniformly weak in historical references, because, he said, there was nothing in American history to support their statements.

Major Charles DeL. Hine, who resigned from the Army in 1895 and is now in charge of organization work on the Harriman and other railroads, proposed the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments in an article in the World's Work. He says, in part: "Navigation of the air over both land and sea emphasizes the necessity for amphibious central administration. The absence of complete local control in combined land and water operations has often caused partial results, if not total disaster. In the same big government building in Washington are two Secretaries and two sets of officers, who for the main part find their activities running in parallel lines. The fundamental error has been in attempting to reason that because some bureaus of the two Departments are admittedly different, therefore all bureaus must be highly segregated. The practical conclusion should be that all bureaus possible should be consolidated and only such left segregated as may be necessitated by the essentials of the problem of national defense." This suggestion, Major Hine notes, is not altogether new. President Garfield when chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Gen. John M. Schofield when Secretary of War both recommended it.

A call to the people of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming to meet in conference to discuss preparedness for the protection of the nation and of the North Pacific States has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash. The conference will be held in Spokane on March 27 and 28. W. S. McCrea, president, and Gordon C. Corbaley, secretary, who sign the call for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, says: "This call is issued on the broadest platform of patriotism and nationalism. Now is not the time to make any local demand or effort to derive local advantage at the expense of the greatest security for the nation. We of the Northwest, however, have a direct

interest in adequate protection for the Northwest as a whole. The Governors, the Adjutants General and the superintendents of public instruction of the several states, the mayors of all the cities, and the heads of all the colleges and institutions of higher learning are especially invited to attend this conference."

Writing of Confederate generals born in the North, John C. Stiles, in the Confederate Veteran, notes that of the 475 general officers of the Confederate States Army 161 had been in the United States Army; but sixty had resigned from that Service previous to 1860, and among them were Gens. T. J. Jackson and Leonidas Polk. Of these 161 old Army men, nineteen were born in the North; and while eight had resigned previous to 1860, eleven went right out of the old into the new. Gens. Samuel Cooper, Franklin Gardner, M. L. Smith, D. M. Frost, Archibald Gracie, Jr., W. M. Steele and W. H. Stevens were born in New York; Gens. J. C. Pemberton, Josiah Gorgas, W. S. Walker and J. K. Duncan in Pennsylvania; Bushrod Johnson and R. S. Ripley in Ohio; L. L. Lomax in Rhode Island; S. G. French and J. A. De Lagnel in New Jersey; Daniel Ruggles and C. W. Sears in Massachusetts; Francis Shoup in Indiana.

Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on National Preparedness, makes a plea in the New York Sun for the reformation of the system of making appointments to West Point and Annapolis. He recommends—as did Col. C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of West Point, in his annual report in 1913—that a law be enacted requiring competitive examinations to be held for each vacancy. This would mean that men could not get in through political pull, as sometimes happens nowadays. It would also tend to improve the intellectual standing of the cadets and midshipmen and lessen the abnormal percentage of young men who are dropped from both institutions for deficiency in studies. Mr. Wood reckons that at West Point about thirty-three per cent. of the cadets drop out, while at Annapolis, eighteen per cent. of the midshipmen drop out in the first year, and twenty-six per cent. throughout the four-year course.

Charles E. Lydecker, so long major of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in a letter to the New York Times says: "The records of Congress are full of reports and debates in which this matter of constitutional difficulties has been discussed and demonstrated. Will not Wilson and Baker and Scott and Weaver plead with the Senators to require the House bill to be amended, to create a Federal second line under Federal control? In no other way can a vast increase in the Regular Army be obviated. The states will not continue to maintain Federal forces if Federal control or swapping management for pay is developed much further. The appropriations by states will not be made for Federal forces, nor should they be, as gross inequality will result therefrom."

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., commander of the Asiatic Fleet, was advised March 28 against permitting the interned German cruiser Cormorant to be convoyed from Guam to San Francisco. The ship will remain at Guam and the Brooklyn, Admiral Winterhalter's flagship, will leave Guam for Shanghai. The German cruiser sought refuge in Guam when she was pursued by a Japanese cruiser. Lately there have been complaints from the German crew as to the climate of Guam, and pressure was brought to bear on Washington in an effort to have the ship taken to San Francisco.

The Division of Militia Affairs announces the field telephones have been superseded by the camp telephone, which can be furnished at a cost of \$20.20 each. Also that the manuscript of the new Manual for the Medical Department is now in the hands of the printer, and the book should be ready for distribution within a few weeks. It has been decided that where a battalion of mounted signal troops and a troop of Cavalry take part in ceremonies, parades, etc., precedence should, under Par. 6, A.R., be given to the signal troops.

William Peters, of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, on duty at Manila, P.I., writes us that he has been working for several years on what is a new form of making high class powder, and he states that it can be made cheaper than any other powder and that it is the most powerful explosive in the world, he believes. He says his powder is not made with any kind of chemicals or acid, and that he is willing to prove his claim any time he is called upon to do so. Here is an opportunity for our ordnance experts.

When the Toledo Blade, usually a well informed publication, sought recently to blame the Army for its unpreparedness for trouble on the Mexican frontier it was called to account by Harry B. Kirtland, a graduate of the Army Signal School of 1911. Mr. Kirtland pointed out that ever since 1911 the Army had been drawing attention to the needs of the situation and that their reports and recommendations had been pigeonholed or put in the waste-basket.

Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, read in the Senate a telegram from C. A. Thomas, of Yankton, who said: "If there is a chance for volunteers in the Mexican trouble I can furnish 100 men, all officered, inside of twenty-four hours. I wish you would use your influence to get us in providing they make the call." Senator Penrose suggested that the man take his 100 warriors to a recruiting office, and said that had he done so they might now be in Mexico.

In the State Senate of New York on March 27 Senator Ogden L. Mills urged support of his resolution calling upon Congress to pass a bill for an adequate Regular Army for defense. The resolution asks Congress to increase the strength of the Regular Army to 178,000 men and opposes federalization of the state Militia. It was adopted by a vote of 30 to 15.

"I want to congratulate you on your very excellent editorial comment on the Chamberlain bill," writes an Army captain; "also your remarks in regard to the Hay bill, and in particular to its effect on promotion. I am sorry not to see the single list in more prominence."

ADMIRAL FISKE ON THE NAVY.

Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs were much interested in the testimony given by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., who said that he had resigned as Chief of Naval Operations because of inability to agree with Secretary Daniels on the question of preparedness. Admiral Fiske is now "in cold storage" at the Naval War College at Newport, although Admiral Dewey requested the Secretary to assign him to the General Board. On the first day he testified, March 24, Admiral Fiske advised legislation which would prevent Secretaries of the Navy from interfering with the continuity of strategic policies of the Navy and the establishment of a General Staff. Under the cross-questioning of the committee, the Admiral was led to tell his personal experiences under Secretary Daniels's muzzling order. He asserted that it would take five years to put the Navy on an efficient basis, and that it would take the United States twenty years to obtain the first navy in the world. For illustration of this last point he explained that while the United States might build more ships than Great Britain, ships alone do not constitute a navy. It would take twenty years to obtain the necessary number of highly trained men and the system of operation to make the strength in ships fully effective. He went on to say that the training of the enlisted men would not be the chief difficulty, but the training of admirals to command the increased number of fleets.

On the subject of the administration of the Navy Admiral Fiske scored heavily against the theory of civilian control in matters relating to the strictly professional direction of the fleet, although he said he would not advocate putting a naval officer at the head of the Department, notwithstanding the fact that the two countries which have the most efficient navies, Germany and Japan, follow this rule. From the standpoint of success in war it might be a fortunate thing to follow it. He recommended the elimination of the Secretary's power to interfere in the strategic policies, and the establishment of a permanent Chief of Naval Operations, who would have authority over the preparation of the Navy for war and who could not be overruled by the Secretary without the authority of Congress. He would supplement this with General Staff of specially trained officers to study plans for war. The Admiral stated that he wrote out the provision for a Chief of Naval Operations presented by Mr. Hobson at the last session of Congress and reported by the Naval Committee. "If we have a Secretary who comes in every four years and changes the entire strategy of the Navy we never will get anywhere," Admiral Fiske said. As long as the policy of the Navy is changed with each succeeding Secretary, and the recommendations of the Chief of Naval Operations can be disregarded, the Navy will not be fully efficient. The Admiral declared that there should not be divided authority. He said he would not place the naval officers over the civilians, but that the Chief of Operations should have a more extensive authority.

FIVE YEARS TO MAKE NAVY EFFECTIVE.

"It would take five years to put our Navy on an effective basis," the witness said. "This opinion has been indorsed by every naval officer I have talked to. Our Navy will never be as effective as those of other countries until the system is changed. Since 1807 there has been an increasing realization of the importance of a 'continued policy of strategy.' It is easy enough to have a big navy, but not so easy to have a good one. The policy of strategy should be made continuous." Germany is efficient rather than militaristic, but the military element in the character of a nation made for strength in all directions.

Representative Britten, of Illinois, who demanded several days ago that Admiral Fiske be called as a witness and charged that Secretary Daniels was deliberately trying to muzzle this officer, questioned the Admiral at length as to his personnel experiences with the Secretary. Mr. Britten began by asking Admiral Fiske how it happened that the recommendation of the General Board for an increase in the enlisted personnel of the Navy was eliminated from the board's report for 1914.

"The board eliminated it," replied Admiral Fiske.

"But isn't it a fact that the Secretary refused to make the board's report public if it contained the recommendation of the board for an increase of 19,500 men?"

"It was 19,600 men," corrected the witness. "Yes, that was correct."

"What was the transaction and how did it take place? Weren't you the intermediary between the Secretary and the General Board?"

"I was. I took the report from the board to the Secretary. The Secretary told me to take the report back and have that recommendation about the enlisted men eliminated or there would be no publication of the report."

"And what did the General Board do about it?"

"The board debated the point and came to the conclusion that it was important to have the report published for the purpose of educating the public and that particular recommendations might be left out, especially since in another paragraph there was indication in general terms that the board thought an increase in the personnel should be had."

"Didn't the board decide that in the interest of the Service the precedent of publishing the report would be a good thing?"

"Yes."

LIMITING PUBLIC UTTERANCES.

Mr. Britten then took up the Secretary's order to Admiral Fiske to cancel an agreement to write a series of articles for a weekly magazine, and his refusal to permit the Admiral to address the Commercial Club of Chicago on the question of preparedness. Mr. Britten began by asking if Admiral Fiske had applied for leave last spring upon his assignment to duty at the War College.

"I asked for three months' leave—the first in ten years," explained Admiral Fiske. "The Secretary gave me one month."

"Why did he reduce the time?" asked Representative Britten.

"He said he didn't want naval officers in Washington while Congress was in session."

"Was he afraid Congressmen would contaminate the officers?"

"He said I would be talking to Congressmen and newspaper men, and he didn't want me to do so."

The Admiral was led to tell of instructions he received

from Secretary Daniels about writing and talking about the Navy.

"Did he tell you that you were not even to say two times two makes four?"

"Yes," was the response.

Of his other differences with the Secretary, Admiral Fiske said that a man had come to his apartment in Washington one day and told him that the Commercial Club of Chicago wanted him to make an address on preparedness. "The club, it seems," continued the Admiral, "had been addressed by General Wood, who recommended that Admiral Dewey be invited to address it. Admiral Dewey felt incapable because of his health. He suggested my name, and when the representative of the club came to me I told him it would be necessary to obtain consent from the Navy Department, but that was only a formality. I notified the Secretary, and he told me he did not want me to make any speeches or write any articles for newspapers or magazines. I expostulated and said I was not criticizing any policy of the Secretary or of the President."

Admiral Fiske said he notified a weekly publication that he would not be able to supply a promised article on preparedness. He stirred the pacifist members of the committee by expressing the opinion that a nation that neglected all of the military arts and became too peace-loving might not long survive.

Representative Britten then put into the record a letter from Secretary Daniels to President Garfield, of Williams College, to the effect that naval officers were free to express their opinions of the Navy. Chairman Padgett and Representative Oliver, of Alabama, spoke in Secretary Daniels's defense, and tried to draw a parallel between his gag orders and those issued by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. Mr. Britten, however, insisted that the cases were not analogous.

THE QUESTION OF MEXICO.

In response to another question from Mr. Britten, Admiral Fiske denied that the General Board had recommended that Huerta should be recognized in Mexico.

"Did the General Board recommend against an attack on Vera Cruz?" inquired Mr. Britten.

"I think I should not answer that question."

"Why did we order our small vessels away from Tampico?" persisted Mr. Britten.

Chairman Padgett ordered the witness not to answer a question of policy of his Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Britten inquired if the first disagreement between the Admiral and Secretary Daniels was not over the fleet remaining in Mexican waters so long as to impair its efficiency. The witness said that statement was not exactly correct, but that he felt the efficiency of the fleet was impaired by the stay in Mexican waters, and he had felt it his duty to lay the strictly military aspect before the Secretary.

Representative Britten insisted that it was plain the Admiral had resigned from his post as Aid for Operations because of some disagreement with the Secretary. The Admiral, however, would not admit a disagreement.

During his second day as a witness, March 27, Admiral Fiske testified that the German navy had twice the fighting efficiency of ours, and is superior in money value, in fighting capacity, in submarines, in aircraft and other auxiliaries.

"I hate to say it," he added, "but two to one would not be very far away from an estimate of relative values."

He went on to say that it was impossible to expect the Navy to compete with other navies until it had battle cruisers, more aeronautic equipment, torpedo nets, anti-rolling devices and other improvements developed by experimentation abroad. He hinted that the Germans had displayed better gunnery than the British because of anti-rolling devices.

Faulty organization of the Department is responsible for the fact that the Government gets a return of only about seventy-five per cent. on the money investment in the Navy, he asserted. He said that he had laid before Secretary Daniels a reorganization plan to put the Department upon a more efficient basis, but the Secretary had rejected it.

"Why did you resign?" asked Representative Stephens, of California.

"Differences with the chief," briefly responded Admiral Fiske. "One of our differences was over preparedness. I thought my country in peril and that we ought to organize the Navy on a war basis, particularly in the Department itself. The Secretary did not think so, and I moved out."

"Then you think if the administration here were more efficient the Navy would be more effective?"

"Without a doubt," said Admiral Fiske.

AS TO OUR SUBMARINES.

Asst. Naval Constr. Emory S. Land, an expert on submarine boat construction, was a witness before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He recommended the building of boats of the 750 to 1,000-ton type, which, he said, were necessary for the proper defense of the coasts and for ability to strike at an enemy before he approached close inshore. The preponderant type in foreign navies, he added, averaged about 800 tons. He was inclined to think that medium-sized boat of about this size, and not more than 250 feet long, with a speed of seventeen to nineteen knots on the surface and about fourteen submerged, was most practicable. A greater length than 250 feet, he explained, was dangerous, as it made submergence difficult, because of the possibility at certain angles of shooting the boat suddenly downwards to a crushing depth. He explained that the new sea-going submarine Schley had not entirely passed the experimental stage, and that the Navy had not developed an absolutely successful type of boat. "Even if these boats are experimental, that is no reason why we should stand pat, when every other nation in the world is building the larger type." Mr. Land said the smaller submarines of the Navy are not of sufficient size for mounting guns and radio equipment.

The witness told of his experience on a recent trip aboard the K-2. "The percentage of seasickness among members of the crew," he said, "was seventy-five and among the officers fifty. I was 100 per cent. sick. I can best describe the boats as being first class wallowers, in one word, hogs." In the recent war game, he added, in moderately bad weather from fifty to ninety per cent. of the crews of the submarines were sick, with a resultant loss of efficiency. "Is it possible," asked Representative Butler, "to escape the motion of the water by submerging?" "In an open roadstead the surface motion is reduced considerably at a depth of 100 feet," replied Mr. Land. "In a channel one cannot escape the motion up and down described as 'pumping.'" In 100-ton boats the living condition would not only be improved, he said, but the torpedo capacity would be increased fifty per cent.

Representative Butler wanted to know the exact con-

dition of the United States submarines, explaining criticisms of them was general. "Can they be used now, tomorrow or next week?" he asked.

"Some of them can," was the answer. "The four L boats would be available in thirty days. In an emergency we might get two other L boats, and possibly the M-1. The K boats also are available." Altogether on the Atlantic coast, including Panama, the constructor said, fourteen submarines now are ready, or could be made so in thirty days. Representative Butler pressed the witness for a real "straight story of the condition of our submarine fleet."

"It's as good as can be expected, the result of conditions that have grown up in years past," answered Mr. Land.

GLEANINGS FROM THE HOUSE DEBATES.

There was much excitement in the House during the debate on the Hay Army bill over the question how many trained men there are available in the country. Mr. Hay contended that the total of trained men between eighteen and forty-five years of age was 1,494,255, allowing for deaths at the rate of one per cent. per year, but not, apparently, allowing for the normal ties of marriage, the crippling effect of illness, or the usual debilitation of physique in early middle age induced by sedentary occupations. It appeared from questions asked by Representative Miller, of Minnesota, that Mr. Hay included in his estimate practically every man, supposed to be alive, who had received any kind or amount of military training, "from that received during several complete enlistments in the Regular Army to the limited instruction possible during one day's service in the Organized Militia or with a cadet organization at a civil educational institution," men of one day's training and of long past drills in the manual of arms and parade maneuvering at school being classified as *trained* men! Representative Miller's comment on this was as follows: "I had excellent military training twenty years ago, but I do not think I have any training now."

Mr. Hay's reply was the statement that he had introduced these figures, which were compiled by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, "just to show how the War College or the General Staff can juggle with figures when they feel like doing it, that is all." In other words, he was endeavoring to offset the statement introduced in the record several days before by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, over the signature of the Secretary of War, which denied the calculations of trained men made by Mr. Hay in his report on his bill. Mr. Hay said he got his figures for the report from The Adjutant General, who was the repository of records and the person supposed to know about such matters. Mr. Gardner on that occasion reported that he had obtained his information from the War College Division of the General Staff, the body of the Army which is supposed to keep its finger on the pulse of events and to work out our resources to the last available man. Comment would appear to be superfluous, other than to indicate that the question at issue hinges entirely upon the definition of the word "trained." The War College declines to call a man trained who has had some scant drilling in the National Guard or a private military school, nobody knows how many years ago. The Adjutant General apparently included all these men in his estimate of trained men available. Mr. Hay's final answer was the insertion of the figures given above, which were supplied by General Bliss when he appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs; but Mr. Hay neglected to draw attention to the significant fact that General Bliss did not say that they applied to trained men in a military sense, but to men "who have had some military training." General Bliss was also careful to say that there were no data available to make such an estimate definitely and that therefore his figures were only approximately correct.

In commenting upon the Hay bill's increase of the Coast Artillery Corps by 5,882 men, during the debate on the bill, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, asserted that there were serious deficiencies in the manning of our coast defenses due to the lack of men. His figures were all drawn from the official reports and statements by technical experts before the House Committee on Military Affairs. He pointed out that the War Department's plans called for the manning of overseas fortifications by Regulars entirely, while the coast defenses of the insular United States were to have half the guns manned by Regulars and the other half by National Guardsmen. The Coast Artillery of the Regular Army are short 10,828 men and the National Guard is short 10,000 men. Many fortifications cannot be garrisoned and are held only by enough caretakers to keep the materiel in serviceable condition. Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, interrupted to state that this was true even of the important defenses of the Delaware, where but 200 men were available to man Fort Du Pont, Mott and Delaware, which require normally garrisons of 800 men. The 200 men are concentrated in Fort Du Pont on the Delaware side, and the other two important fortifications, widely separated, one on the Jersey shore and the other in the center of the channel, are in the hands of caretakers. Mr. Gardner went on to show that for the one 16-inch gun being mounted at the Panama Canal there were no men provided, while there were manning bodies for only seven of the twenty-four 14-inch guns and for but seventy-five of the 111 12-inch guns available. There are also no manning bodies for sixty-four of the 131 10-inch guns, twenty-nine of the forty-nine 8-inch guns, 102 of the 206 6-inch guns, forty-one of the fifty-two 5-inch guns, twenty-six of the thirty-one 4.7-inch guns, two of the four 4-inch guns, 212 of the 276 3-inch guns, and 128 of the 408 mortars.

One of the fallacies of the Hay bill was presented concretely in the course of debate by Representative Kahn, of California. Mr. Kahn declared that he did not think it possible, under the terms of this bill, to enlist 425,000 National Guardsmen, as Representative Hay believed could be done, because of provisions in the constitutions or laws of many states which limit the strength of the Guard to figures below the quotas assigned by the Hay bill. Even the great state of New York, whose National Guard is probably more efficient than any other state contingent, limits the Guard to a peace strength of 18,000 enlisted men, just half the quota it would be asked for under the Hay bill. Utah limits its enlisted men to 1,200, 2,000 less than the Hay bill's allotment. South Carolina limits the total strength of the Guard, officers and men, to 2,500, and the Hay bill calls for 7,200 enlisted men alone. Texas has a peace limit of 7,000 officers and men, and the Hay bill wants 16,000 enlisted men from this state. Rhode Island limits the enlisted strength of the Guard to 1,700, a deficiency of 2,300, if the Hay bill passes. Similarly,

Florida would have a deficiency of 1,800, Delaware of 1,725, North Carolina of 6,600, more than twice the total strength of the Guard; Mississippi of 6,200, more than three times the constitutional limit; Connecticut of 2,100; Oklahoma of 6,800, more than five times the lawful peace strength; Wisconsin of 7,528, more than twice the legal strength; New Mexico of 285; Ohio of 9,200, and Virginia of 4,016. Mr. Kahn asserted that the principal merit of the Hay bill, in so far as providing second line troops was concerned, was the provision for summer training camps. He said that for a small fraction of the cost of the defunct Continental Army scheme these camps would supply 500,000 to 600,000 men.

SOCIETY OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

The American Society of Naval Engineers held their annual banquet at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, March 25. Captain Dyson, president, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers, including Capt. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., whose remarks will be found below.

The first speaker was the Secretary of the Navy, who cheered his audience with the statement of his belief that the Congress now in session would appropriate not less than \$500,000,000 for the enlargement of the Navy. "We should put some of that money in a research laboratory," Mr. Daniels said, "so that every dollar will be spent wisely. There is no doubt that with this laboratory, we will get more dollars' worth of Navy than we have ever had before or will have since." The Secretary lauded the Engineers' Society and the Naval Advisory Board. He declared that the greatest present need of the world is a more perfect submarine and aeroplane engine. "As you love your country," he said, "work to meet this need." Promises of support of the Secretary's naval program were given by Senator Phelan and Congressman Roberts.

"We are developing a plan of using aeroplanes," said Admiral Benson, "as observers and for the direction of the fire of the guns. It is a military problem which must be worked out as we would in determining how many ships of any type are needed to perfect the organization of the fleet. At the recent experiment at Fort Morgan we used aeroplanes in observing the effect of the fire and in determining the range for the guns. At Guantanamo we are developing a system for the use of aeroplanes in locating the enemy. We are meeting with gratifying success in this direction, and gradually reaching the conclusion as to how many aeroplanes will be needed for the fleet. I do not think that we should be condemned for not purchasing a large number of aeroplanes when we have not determined how many we will need. You may rest assured that the Navy will ask for anything that it needs. The only trouble that we have ever experienced is that Congress is not willing to supply our needs."

W. L. Saunders, member of the Naval Advisory Board, said: "Our plan is to place in the hands of every large concern data as to what the Government would need in the event of war. We intend to place at the disposal of the Government information as to what different concerns can produce and their capacity. This scheme of organization should be carried further by placing in possession of the different concerns patterns, forms, jigs and other material by which the Department could order anything which would be used to equip and arm the Army and the Navy by wire." The plan of the engineers will fit in very nicely with the Tilson amendment of the Army bill which authorizes the Ordnance Department to prepare plans for such appliances. In all probability there will be some appropriation for this purpose included in the Fortification bill.

Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin, U.S.N., expressed his gratification for the cordial way in which the engineers outside of the Navy had been co-operating with the Department, and said that he believed great results would be accomplished.

OUR MILITARY AUXILIARIES.

In addressing the society Capt. J. S. McKean, U.S.N., defined engineering as the "conversion of natural forces to useful work." Beginning with this broad definition of the work of an engineer, Captain McKean increased the scope of his discussion until it included the entire question of national defense. "The sooner the country is brought to a realization," said Captain McKean, "that our national defenses consist of an adequate Army and Navy, with all of the nation's resources organized behind them, the sooner we will make real progress toward preparedness. The trouble with us all is that we are inclined to believe that our particular line of endeavor is all that there is to the preparedness for national defense.

"What we need is a more harmonious relation between the Army and the Navy and our industrial resources. I know of no body of men who are in a better position to bring this about than the engineers. In this connection I am not speaking exclusively of the naval engineers, but all branches of the profession. The engineers know better than any other class of civilians the needs of the Army and the Navy and can better guide the great industries in taking their part in the general organization of our defenses." Captain McKean went on to say that under modern conditions a knowledge of engineering has become one of the necessary equipments of Navy officers. The officer on the deck, he argued, must have a knowledge of engineering as well as the one in the engine room.

J. W. Powell, formerly a naval constructor, but now president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, expressed the belief that the government authorities and private shipbuilders can co-operate in fixing the prices on warships in a manner that will save money for both. He argued that all the Government wanted was protection against extortion and that the shipbuilders are willing to construct vessels for the Navy at a reasonable profit. "Just at present, and as far as that is concerned at any time," said Mr. Powell, "the shipbuilders do not care for the business of the Navy. We can make a larger profit upon private contracts, and unfortunately our relations with private concerns are more satisfactory than those with the Government. We are constantly at arm's length with the Navy Department, and every act of the shipbuilders is viewed with suspicion. At the same time the shipbuilders do not want to refuse to build ships for the Navy. The shipbuilders are interested in the question of national defense and fully realize that they should make some sacrifices to give the country an adequate Navy. A national disaster would fall as heavily on the shoulders of the shipbuilders as any other class of people in the country. We wish protection just as much as the rest of the people of the country. Further than this, I believe as a class we appreciate the impor-

tance of having an adequate Navy more than those who are not so closely associated with international affairs.

"Now, if the Navy Department will enter into an arrangement by which the price of ships can be based on the cost of building them, I am authorized to say that the shipbuilders will meet it half way. This is a feasible proposition which can be worked out through the assistance of expert accountants. All the shipbuilders want is a reasonable profit, and with the co-operation of the Navy Department along lines that I have indicated we can afford to take a smaller profit than under the present system of letting contracts for warships."

Our observation satisfies us that what is chiefly wanted to secure the most efficient co-operation for our manufacturers in providing for the national defense is the development of a more liberal spirit on the part of the officials in public life. Proper regard for the public interests does not require that those who wish to deal with the Government for profit should be treated with the distrust that is shown to them not only by Congress, but too often by some of the department officials. No matter how patriotic and high-minded he may be, no officer expects to work without wage, nor is he required to do so. But there is too much inclination to hold the contractor, no matter how high his business standing may be, at arm's length merely because he is seeking a reasonable return for his services. We have reason to believe that almost all manufacturing resources of this country could be put at the disposal of the Government to the extent of its necessities by agreement to pay the cost of manufacturing with a reasonable percentage of profit for those who control the invested capital.

In addition to the officers named, the following Navy and Army officers were present at the banquet: Rear Admirals W. S. Benson, W. M. Parks; Capts. F. W. Bartlett, W. H. G. Bullard, James H. Glennon, Kenneth McAlpine, J. S. McKean, Ridley McLean, H. P. Norton, J. H. Oliver, C. P. Plunkett, W. S. Smith; Comdr. M. A. Anderson, H. V. Butler, N. E. Irwin, R. H. Leigh, W. W. White, D. W. Wurtzbaugh; Lieut. Comdr. D. F. Boyd, H. L. Brusser, John Halligan, Jr., W. H. Reynolds, H. G. Sparrow, F. W. Sterling, H. T. Winston; Lieuts. Paul H. Bastedo, H. H. J. Benson, Clarence K. Bronson, R. C. Davis, C. W. Early, J. O. Fisher, C. S. Hooper, C. S. Joyce, S. M. Kraus, J. P. Lannon, W. T. Lightle, J. V. Ogan, S. M. Robinson, J. F. Shafroth, Jr., Alexander Sharp, H. E. Shoemaker, H. T. Smith; Naval Constr. William McEntee; Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, U.S.N.; Capt. Commandant E. P. Bertholf; Capt. J. M. Moore; Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, Lieut. W. C. Myers, and Constr. John Q. Walton, U.S.C.G.; Col. Edwin B. Babbitt and Capt. Gordon Robinson, U.S.A. The success of the affair was largely due to the efforts of Lieut. A. T. Church, U.S.N., who had charge of arrangements.

The council of the society consists of Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N.; Capt. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N.; Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.C.G.; Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. T. Church, U.S.N. The banquet committee, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. T. Church, U.S.N.

STATUS OF MILITIA AS NATIONAL FORCE.

Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, formerly professor at law at the U.S. Military Academy, makes use of his profound knowledge of constitutional military law in articles contributed to the New York Times on the "Constitutionality of the Army Bills," the first of which appeared in the Times of March 23. In the conclusion of his first article Colonel Gardiner says:

"The President, by the Constitution, 'shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the several states, when called into actual service of the United States, for one of the three purposes only, where he may command the Militia and exercise military jurisdiction over them.'

"If he cannot be Commander-in-Chief over the Militia, except in such instances, certainly no lower Federal authority can by an Act of Congress be authorized to command them."

"When the Constitution was adopted in 1789, every one of the thirteen states had its Militia organized under its laws, and the Governor in each state, then and ever since, has been commander-in-chief of its Militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States, and, under Article X. of the amendments to the Constitution, the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people. The power to provide for gov-

erning the Militia is only given to Congress for such part as may be employed in the service of the United States.

"Congress cannot, therefore, constitutionally provide for governing any part of the Militia not employed in the service of the United States. That authority is reserved to the states, and cannot be taken away without an amendment to the Constitution."

"Therefore, as Congress can only provide, by proper enactment, for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia and the government over them in time of ordinary peace is not a granted power, but rests in the several states, their respective Legislatures may prescribe military offenses and modes and kinds of punishment and whatever they may deem necessary, not Congress, for governing their Militia."

"As if more strongly to emphasize this authority of the states, the Constitution reserves to the states 'the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.'

"The reserved authority to appoint the officers shows that they are state officers, commissioned by the state and a state force, a home guard, for its own local purposes, under the Governor as commander-in-chief. This has always been the theory of our Government, illustrated in many statutes, state and national, and it is too late now to attempt to encroach on reserved rights."

A PLEA FOR THE ENLISTED MEN.

William L. Clark, of Seattle, Wash., is in the National Capital to plead the cause of the enlisted man of the Army. He represents no organization of enlisted men as no such organization exists, but is as deeply interested in the cause of the non-commissioned officer and veteran private soldier as if he were their paid lobbyist. It is doubtful if any one out of the Service is as well acquainted with enlisted men, their needs and desires as Mr. Clark, who for fifteen years has been studying the conditions of enlisted men in the Regular Army. He has done this by becoming acquainted with the men at western Army posts, and they have come to regard him as their personal advisor and champion. He has prepared a brief, setting forth the changes that he thinks should be made in the policy of the Government towards enlisted men which he will submit to Congress.

"You read a great deal in the papers about the ill treatment of the enlisted men by officers and the class distinction in the Army," said Mr. Clark. "But as a matter of fact it is the people and Congress that have mistreated the enlisted men of the Army. I have not heard much complaint from them against the officers of the Army. As a rule, the best friend of the enlisted man or the non-commissioned officer is his commander. If an efficient enlisted man has any sickness or trouble in his family at home he generally goes to an officer for assistance and council. I know of a great many instances where, through the influence of officers, enlisted men have secured excellent positions after they left the Army. In a good company the relations between the captain and the first sergeant are like those between father and son. It is not the Army that needs reforming in this respect, but the laws which discriminate against the enlisted men. Beginning back in 1906 Congress has been enacting legislation, the effect of which has been to drive thousands of high class enlisted men out of the Army. In its policy of economy it has been reducing their allowances and privileges. For instance, while Congressmen are allowed ten cents a mile for transportation, the enlisted men have had their allowances cut to two cents per mile. The Navy has an allowance of four cents a mile for enlisted men, and this accounts, in a measure, for the fact that the Navy is always recruited up to its authorized strength. The base pay of \$15 a month is high enough for enlisted men serving their first term, but there should be larger allowances for non-commissioned officers and higher class private soldiers. These are the backbone of the Army and must be used in training citizen soldiers under any military policy that is adopted by Congress."

"The provision in the bill recently passed by the Senate, which provides for the appointment of an enlisted man to West Point, is legislation along correct lines. There should be some law by which the enlisted man can hold commissions in the Volunteer Army that might be raised in the event of war, and at the same time continue in the Army. There is some splendid material among the enlisted men of the Army which could be used as commissioned officers in the event of war. In passing the bill pending in Congress now for a reorganization of the Army I hope that it will be so formed

ARMY MARKSMANSHIP IN 1914.

The following consolidated statement shows the qualifications in marksmanship in the Army for 1914:

	Enlisted Men.						
	Expert riflemen.	Sharpshooters.	Marks-men.	First Class Men.	Second Class Men.	Unqualified.†	Total.
Central Department	55	141	235	183	121	199	934
Eastern Department	293	1,108	1,829	924	550	1,605	6,309
Hawaiian Department	162	787	1,805	1,022	719	1,477	5,972
Philippine Department*	143	1,662	1,095	... . . . .	... . . . .	4,939	7,889
American troops	54	775	559	... . . . .	... . . . .	3,509	4,897
Philippine Scouts	627	1,605	3,473	1,583	1,194	2,066	10,548
Southern Department	315	853	1,214	518	234	433	3,567
Western Department	189	754	1,805	1,187	832	1,273	6,040
2d Division	2	7	35	13	7	33	97
U.S. Military Academy	1,840	7,692	12,050	5,430	3,657	15,584	46,253
Officers.							
Central Department	8	12	12	... . . . .	... . . . .	2	34
Eastern Department	47	59	45	9	2	19	181
Hawaiian Department	17	55	35	6	... . . . .	9	122
Philippine Department*	46	89	17	... . . . .	... . . . .	73	225
American	25	39	6	... . . . .	... . . . .	45	115
Philippine Scouts	88	121	101	7	4	39	360
Southern Department	49	38	21	3	2	10	123
Western Department	34	77	60	11	4	17	203
U.S. Military Academy	21	52	74	15	4	1	167
Cadets	5	2	2	... . . . .	... . . . .	... . . . .	9
Officers	340	544	373	51	16	215	1,539
Aggregate	2,180	8,236	12,423	5,481	3,673	15,799	47,792

*Practice in the Philippine Islands for 1914 was conducted under the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual of 1909. Under the provisions of that Manual the grades of classification are: Expert rifleman, sharpshooter, marksman and unqualified, there being no first class men or second class men as provided for by the latest Manual, that of 1913.

†Under the heading "unqualified" are included all men

who failed to qualify as second class men or better, and those who, for any reason, did not fire the course and are not otherwise classified.

Troops of the Coast Artillery Corps are not included in the foregoing table. Those troops fire "Special Course A," which is a brief short range course, and does not admit of statistical comparison with the regular course.

as to encourage high class young men to enlist in the Army."

APPORTIONING THE EXTRA ARMY OFFICERS.

As noted in our issue of March 25, in our résumé of amendments of the Hay Army Reorganization bill (H.R. 12766), only two amendments of Section 11 offered in Committee of the Whole were retained on final vote of the House. It is true, as a correspondent writes, that several amendments proposed by Mr. Anthony to this section were agreed to in Committee of the Whole, but the reason they do not appear in our account, or in the bill as it now has been sent over to the Senate, is that the House on March 23 voted against the Anthony amendments. The House retained in the bill the committee's provision whereby in apportioning the 986 extra officers authorized in the bill the distribution to the several grades was to have been on the basis of the present number of officers in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, exclusive of the second lieutenants; additional officers, and the two hundred extra officers already authorized by law, so that on this basis there would be as extra officers 29 colonels, 28 lieutenant colonels, 84 majors, 420 captains and 425 first lieutenants. Mr. Anthony's amendment would have made the distribution on the basis of the number of Regular officers in the whole Army, including the staff; this would have increased the number in the higher grades, so that the apportionment of extra officers would have been 38 colonels, 46 lieutenant colonels, 129 majors, 417 captains and 356 first lieutenants. We give below, entire, Section 11 as passed by the House on March 23:

See 11. That a list of not to exceed 986 officers of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps and Infantry arms of the service, of grades from first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, lawfully detached from their proper commands for duty with the National Guard, or other duty, the usual period of which exceeds one year, said list to include the 200 detached officers provided for by Act of March 3, 1911, shall, on and after July 1, 1916, be subject to the provisions of Sec. 27, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, with reference to details to staff corps. The total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade on said list entire shall be in proportion to the total number of officers of the corresponding grade now authorized by law other than this act for all of said four arms combined, exclusive of second lieutenants and of the 200 extra officers authorized by Act of March 3, 1911, and exclusive also of the additional officers authorized by said act in order to restore lineal rank lost through the system of regimental promotion formerly in force; and the total number of officers hereby authorized for each grade in each of said arms on said list shall be in the proportion borne by the number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for such grade and arm to total number of officers now authorized by law other than this act for corresponding grade in all of said four arms combined, exclusive of the extra and additional officers last hereinbefore specified and excluded: Provided, That any vacancy created or caused in any of the said arms of the service by the assignment of an officer of any grade to said list of detached officers shall be filled, subject to such examination as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law, by the promotion of the officers who shall be the senior in rank of those eligible to promotion in the next lower grade in the arm in which such vacancy shall occur: Provided further, That no officer of any of said arms of the service shall be permitted to remain on said list of detached officers for more than thirty days unless he shall have been actually present for duty for at least two years out of the last preceding six years with an organization composed of one or more statutory units, or the equivalent thereof, of the arm to which he shall belong: Provided further, That after the apportionment of officers to said list of detached officers shall have been made as authorized by this act, whenever any vacancy shall have been caused in said list by the separation of an officer of any grade therefrom, such vacancy shall be filled by the detail and assignment to said list of an officer of the corresponding grade in that arm in which there shall be found the officer of the next lower grade who at that time shall be the senior in rank of all the officers of the said lower grade in all of the four arms hereinbefore specified; if two or more officers of different arms shall be found to have equal seniority in rank in said lower grade, the officer having the longest commissioned service shall be regarded as the senior, and this failing to decide, the question shall be decided by lot: And provided further, That if under the operation of the foregoing provisions of this section the number of officers returned to any particular arm of the service shall at any time exceed the number authorized by law for any grade in such arm, promotion to such grade shall cease until the number of officers therein shall have been reduced below the number authorized by law: And provided further, That retired officers under assignment to active duty, who have or shall have, as such officers, been continuously under assignment to such duty for eight years or more, and who have or shall have rendered exceptionally valuable service during that period shall have such period counted in computing their length of service and may, in the discretion of the President and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced on the retired list to the grades, not above that of major, that they would have attained in due course of promotion, respectively, if they had remained on the active list; and for the purposes of this proviso any officer retired before the separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery shall be regarded as having belonged to the Field Artillery: Provided further, That not exceeding one commissioned officer, of rank not higher than that of captain, of each regiment of the National Guard or major portion of a regiment shall be detailed each year for instruction in the various service schools maintained for instruction of officers of the Regular Army, and that while under such instruction shall receive out of any National Guard funds available for the purpose the same pay and allowances of officers of the Regular Army: Provided, That the President may, after ascertaining that they are qualified and fitted for service, both as to age and military fitness, recommission officers who have heretofore held a commission in the Regular Army.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Fort Leavenworth is to-day the most favored of all military stations in the United States in the way of school facilities for her youth, writes a correspondent. Not only does the post enjoy the free use of the public schools of the city of Leavenworth, but additional facilities are furnished in the finely equipped public school within the post, supplied at the expense of the state of Kansas.

In 1901 the Legislature of Kansas, with the consent of the War Department of the United States, passed a law creating the "Fort Leavenworth School District," comprising the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. This school district is a part of the Leavenworth county school system, and is under the county superintendent. The Board of County Commissioners by the act creating this school district are authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and conduct a common school under the general school laws of the state. The duties and powers of officers of school districts under the general school laws devolve upon and are exercised by the County Commissioners. This board is empowered to levy a tax each year upon the franchises and property of railroad com-

panies, bridge companies and other corporations on the reservation to provide the necessary funds. No part of the taxes levied or collected can be applied to the erection of a school building; the latter is to be provided by the military authorities.

It was not until 1906 that the post authorities were able to avail themselves of the grant made by the state. Since then the school has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. Until 1912 the school occupied the building which for many years had been the residence of the post commander. During the following two years the building formerly used by the depot quartermaster housed the school. In the fall of 1914 it moved into its present quarters, a modern, new and well appointed school building, located north of Scott avenue, between Riverside and McPherson avenues. The present enrollment is 135 pupils. The teaching staff consists of a principal and four assistants, whose keen interest in their work and devotion to duty are reflected in the general efficiency of the school. Graduates of this school pass without examination into the High School of Leavenworth city, where tuition is free to all children from the post. An officer from the post is in local charge of the school. Major Charles Miller, Infantry, has filled this position since January, 1912, and the high state of efficiency in the school is largely due to his ability and zeal.

SCHOOL RIFLE MATCHES.

The following is the final result of the military school indoor rifle matches, as announced by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice on March 24:

Class A—St. John's Military Academy, Wisconsin, 8,851 points; New York Military Academy, 8,793; New Mexico Military Institute, 8,737; Bordentown (N.J.) Military Institute, 8,533; Tennessee Military Institute, 8,321; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., 8,306; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., 8,226; Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal., 8,007; Morgan Park (Ill.) Academy, 7,481; and Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Highland Park, Ill., 5,108.

Class B—Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., 8,489 points; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, 8,488; Binghams School, Asheville, N.C., 7,905; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., 7,767; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., 7,699; Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., 7,665; Columbia (Tenn.) Military Academy, 7,114; Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo., 7,059; Nebraska Military Academy, Lincoln, 6,959; and Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa., 4,425.

"MANCHUS" IN MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The absurdities of the "Manchu law" are becoming more and more apparent each day. With our punitive expedition now in Mexico there are many regimental and battalion staff officers. In case of a battle it is altogether possible that some of these officers in the performance of their duties may be killed or wounded. Killed or wounded and not serving with troops, what an absurdity! Also troop, battery or company officers who happen to get wounded will not be serving with troops while recovering from wounds received in action.

These and many other absurdities become apparent, when the strict letter of the law is followed. Where are all the officers for the many business men's encampments, scheduled for next summer, to come from if the law is strictly enforced and is not changed in the mean time?

NOT A MANCHU.

THE VALUE OF PREPAREDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As the Service paper that presents the Service facts and news without personal bias and often obviously against what must be your immediate newspaper interests, the following statements may be worth your readers' consideration. The pity of it! The people of the United States know what is right, fair, adequate and necessary as to military defense preparedness. They are and always have been impotent to get, maintain or carry on efficient military organization or operations. There are no exceptions to this. The fact that Americans abhor war is the best reason that they should be prepared against attack. Opportunity makes a war as well as a thief.

If every male citizen of the United States between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five were compelled to take six months' military training under the direction of the Regular Army we would have preparedness. That would be a small matter in comparison to something else we would have; that something else would be nationalization, because of a body of citizens who from first-hand experience would know the power, the obligation of service to, and their duty to the United States. Their knowledge of their country would be personal and concrete. The thing that has made West Point great is not its scholastic course, but it is the obligation of service that the plebe learns in his first six months.

There is not an American man, woman or child who wants this country to be invaded by an enemy, and yet the powers are haggling over the dollars of the insurance, and not figuring as to the amount of the loss in something beyond dollar measure.

Obligatory military training? What is the good of a navy without the trained force to operate it? Of an army without trained soldiers? We certainly add to the gaiety of foreign nations when it comes to our military preparedness vaudeville. Someone will or should write a comic farce and give the characters a chance to study "themselves as others see them."

EXPERIENCE.

CLOTHING OF ENLISTED MEN.

Fort Logan, Colo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reference your article, page 819, issue of Feb. 26, relating to issue of clothing to enlisted men, invite attention to the following: While there is a paper record showing large savings by enlisted men, an analysis of this saving will show that the majority of men spend more than this saving for tailor made uniforms. The present allowance is ample for garrison service, but not for field service on the border.

As a disciplinary measure the system of stated allowances cannot be improved upon, and the plan of making

issues as required would lead to extravagance. While punishment could be awarded for a failure to practice economy, it would not produce the desired result of self-discipline which results from the system now in use. An additional allowance for certain classes of service should be made when certified as necessary by commanding officers.

A. H. MUELLER, 1st Lieut., 10th Cav.

LACK OF ORDNANCE EXPERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the opinion of one who views from a distant point, the saddest of the conditions in the Ordnance Department is the lack of experts. We see the term "ordnance experts" in the papers almost every day; but what does it really signify? It is many years since the necessity for specialization was first recognized; but no consideration has yet been given this first principle in the Ordnance Department.

Scarcity of officers is responsible for most of the trouble; but are the available officers used to the best advantage? For example is it more important for officers to run shops than it is for them to design material? True enough, much of the material is designed at home, but how much of it is done by the draftsmen without aid or supervision until the time arrives for signatures in the spaces for submission and approval. And is it just, to hold the submitting officer responsible for the failure of the design when more important duties have prevented him from studying and supervising it?

Although much material is designed at home, still there is a considerable amount being manufactured under patented designs on which the Government is paying heavy royalties. Would not some of these royalties pay for the hire of civilians to release some of the officers from work not strictly professional? Some of the officers at present in the Department have shown distinct tendencies along certain lines, but have these inclinations been nurtured? Yes, in a few cases. Major Dillard has been allowed to specialize on turrets; Captain Lund had become somewhat of an expert in the design of field carriages before he was lost to the Service, and Major Wesson has devoted much of his time to projectiles.

On the other hand, Major Hillman, who has given evidence of a comprehensive grasp of the problems in the design of seacoast carriages, is now at a manufacturing arsenal. Fortunately, Captain Rose is handling the seacoast carriage designs in a very able manner, but is he giving all his time to it and how long will he be left?

Did the Department ever stop to think that Lieutenants Hobley and Shurtliff have a fair knowledge of machine guns and might well be developed into experts? Has it ever occurred to anyone that Lieutenant Hatcher, by his offerings, has given evidence of his aptitude for breech mechanism and gun design? Many other examples might be quoted, such as the activities of Captains Burns and Walsh in the field of powder, but space will not permit. It appears that the Department has much to gain by fostering its young hopefuls; and that a policy which did not turn the whole Department upside down every year with changes of station might improve the efficiency of the arsenals.

DENGISER.

HOPE FOR NON-COM. STAFF.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 15, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present method of promoting non-commissioned staff officers, particularly in the Coast Artillery and Quartermaster Corps, is by competitive examination. For example, a vacancy exists in the rank of master electrician, in either corps; an examination is ordered which is open to all engineers, first class sergeants (electricians), second class electrician sergeants, and in some cases to civilians. The result is that the youngest man, or the one last out of school, is usually promoted because the text-book work is fresh in his mind. This does not always insure the most competent applicant his promotion, which he has logically won by long service and efficiency in his department; oftentimes promotes the school book man who may lack many of those qualities that are necessary to the efficient non-commissioned staff officer and are only to be acquired by length of service as a non-commissioned officer. If the same method of promotion were applied to the commissioned grades, a vacancy for the rank of colonel would be filled by examination open to all majors, captains, lieutenants, and even cadets at West Point. This would not be conducive to discipline, but would create such dissatisfaction that efficiency would be greatly impaired. If the Army is increased, and we expect that it will be, and any of the higher grades of non-commissioned staff officer are increased, we hope that provision will be made to "step up" those eligible by seniority, subject, of course, to a professional examination, thus giving a chance to all for a slight promotion. Hopeful.

PAUL CRANK.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS OVERLOOKED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the new Army bills are about to be whipped into shape for the final framing up into law; and while the Quartermaster Corps, the Signal Corps, the Hospital Corps and nearly all other details are being attended to, it now appears that the grade of the ordnance sergeant is being entirely overlooked, neglected and, so to speak, relegated into oblivion. And in the meantime we sit up and wonder why. Why this oversight? Why this seeming neglect? Why oblivion? Will not some wise man tell us why?

INTERESTED.

WHAT IS WAR WITHOUT A "DUM-DUM"?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The press has assured us that our old friend who accompanies the first period of all wars has arrived on time, consequently we can cheerfully say, "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined."

Early in our Civil War, no less a personage than Gen. B. F. Butler, of New Orleans fame, discovered an explosive bullet factory in Baltimore, and shocking to say, conducted by a Massachusetts patriot. Robert Chambers, in one of his novels, tells us that explosive bullets were used by the "party of the first part" in the Franco-Prussian affair in 1870. We all remember that

in the Guantanamo fight in '98, our marines, according to the press, received some wonderful wounds, from either explosive or expansive projectiles. In the Boer war and the present European muddle each side accused the other early in the game.

And now "Pancheco."

JOHN C. STILES.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Worth G. Ross, who retired as Chief of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in 1911, died at his home at New Bedford, Mass., March 24. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 19, 1854, and had been stationed at various times on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Captain Ross served in the North Atlantic Squadron during the Spanish-American War, and in 1905 was put in command of a fleet of revenue cutters sent to the Gulf of Mexico to enforce sanitary regulations during an epidemic of yellow fever. Captain Ross was graduated from the School of Instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service in 1879. He became Chief of the Service in 1905 and retired in 1911 on account of ill health. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the National Geographic Society, the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, Clan Ross in America, and the Lotos Club.

Lieut. (J.G.) Ordmond Cleveland Pailthorpe, U.S.N., shot himself through the heart on board the U.S.S. Saratoga, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., March 24, 1916. He had been chatting cheerfully with fellow officers, and soon afterward the sound of a shot was heard. Officers who ran in found in his berth his lifeless body. He was unmarried and was popular with officers and men and had never given evidence of despondency, and no cause for suicide is known. Some believe the shooting may have been accidental. Lieutenant Pailthorpe, until eight months ago was assigned to the Asiatic Fleet, on board the gunboat Pompey. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1910. A board of inquiry was convened, composed of Surg. W. S. Hopen, Surg. A. K. Abekin and Surg. W. J. Zalesky.

The remains of the late Lieut. Edward M. Zell, U.S.A., who died at Columbus, N.M., March 16, 1916, were buried with military ceremonies in Breathedsville, Washington county, Md. Judge and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Zell, her oldest child, and Bishop John Gardner Murray left Baltimore for Washington, where they were joined by Captain Julian Schley, U.S.A., and a classmate of the dead officer. The remains of Lieutenant Zell were escorted from Washington to Breathedsville by a detail of Cavalrymen from Fort Myer, Va., the members of the family and number of friends. Services were conducted in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Murray, assisted by Rev. Charles Shaw, rector of the church. The remains were carried from the church to the cemetery adjacent, where the burial was held. The detail of Cavalry fired three volleys over the grave and taps was sounded. Many bouquets and designs were laid on the grave of the dead officer and among these was a handsome bouquet of American beauty roses, sent by the Class of 1903 of West Point Academy.

Lieut. Robert Nelson Peters, Co. G, 23d N.Y., was found shot dead March 26, 1916, in his quarters in the Bedford avenue armory. The shooting, it is believed, was accidental. Everything indicated that a cartridge which he did not know was in the cylinder of his revolver was discharged while he was in the act of cleaning the weapon. Lieutenant Peters, after his return from church in the morning, went to the armory and asked for rags and oil to clean his revolver. After obtaining the cleaning materials he went into the quarters of Company G. Half an hour later the sound of a shot was heard in the armorer's office, and armory employees upon investigating found Lieutenant Peters's body lying across a desk at which he had been seated. Lieutenant Peters first joined the 23d Regiment as a private Feb. 27, 1905, and after being promoted corporal, Q.M. sergeant, and first sergeant, became second lieutenant June 12, 1912. He leaves a wife.

Col. Edward M. Knox, U.S.V., Civil War, one of the last surviving members of the famous 15th N.Y. Light Battery B (Irish Brigade), commanded in the Civil War by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, died in New York city March 28, 1916. Colonel Knox was paralyzed for more than two years after the battle of Gettysburg. In 1892 Congress voted to Colonel Knox a medal for bravery at Gettysburg, and in the same year he received a jeweled sword from the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S. and the Medal of Honor Legion, and declined the colonelcy of the 69th Regiment years ago. He took part in many of the biggest battles of the Civil War.

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland, 1st N.Y. Volunteers, Civil War, who gave \$1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1912, died in New York city March 28, 1916, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the president of the New York County National Bank, in which he succeeded his father in 1885. Mr. Leland was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, and arriving in New York shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 1st N.Y. Volunteers, and was mustered out as a lieutenant colonel. He was a member of Company K, of the 7th Regiment, for many years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Veteran Association of that regiment. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and belonged to the New York Yacht Club, New York Athletic, and Union League Clubs, and the M.O.L.L.U.S. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Adelaide Monte, and by three sons, Louis F., Dante L., and Frank R. Leland, and by one daughter, Miss Amalia Leland.

Capt. George Edward Baldwin, Co. H, 7th N.Y., died at his home, Nyack, N.Y., March 22, 1916. He had been suffering for two months with a trouble which perplexed the doctors, but it was not thought his life was in immediate danger. He first joined the regiment as a private Oct. 19, 1894, and after being promoted to other grades became captain in 1909. He was a most highly esteemed member of the 7th and a capable officer.

Mrs. Mary Newton Davidson, wife of Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., died Wednesday afternoon, March 22, at her residence on Prospect street, in El Paso. Mrs. Davidson had been living in El Paso since the 13th Cavalry was ordered to the border some four years ago and as she was not in very good health, remained there when the 13th was sent from El Paso to Columbus. Her home was in Richmond, Va. Surviving her are her husband, who is with his regiment in Mexico, and one son, Richard Carrington Key, who was with her in El Paso.

Mr. H. Ashton Ramsay, chief engineer of the Confederate ironclad Merrimac and one of the few sur-

viving members of her crew, died at his home at Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1916, of pneumonia. He was eighty-one years old.

Mary Gordon McCrea, who died suddenly at Detroit, Mich., on March 17, 1916, at the age of seven years and three months, was a daughter of the late Dr. Henry McCrea and Mrs. Lillie McCrea, of Marlette, Mich., and sister of Ensign John L. McCrea, U.S.N.

Mrs. John C. Grady, Philadelphia, Pa., who died on March 5, 1916, was the father of Mrs. John B. Richardson, wife of Lieutenant Richardson, 2d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. William H. Gill, wife of Lieutenant Gill, 8th U.S. Inf.

(Continued on later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. John Morley Campbell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Campbell have taken a bungalow at 5947 Carlton Way, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter entertained in honor of Major and Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale, who are en route to the islands, at a beautiful dinner at their home in San Francisco.

Captain Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edgerton are receiving congratulations on the birth of their son, Osborne Wilds Edgerton, on March 19 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. A. L. Wagner, widow of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, is spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. M. P. Howard, of Pittsburgh, in her mother's winter home at Gainesville, Fla.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., expect to sail for Honolulu March 25 on the steamer Great Northern. Miss Josephine McClellan is still with her sister, Mrs. Charles W. Exton, at Berne, Switzerland.

J. Richards Vidmer, son of Capt. and Mrs. George Vidmer, who is attending school at St. Luke's, Philadelphia, is spending the Easter vacation as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rerside, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. J. D. McKeany, wife of Q.M. Sergeant McKeany, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallenstein, Alameda, Cal., for the past month, left March 27 to join her husband at his station, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses will leave the Farragut, Washington, D.C., on March 31, to visit their son, 1st Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, U.S.M.C., who is in charge of the U.S. Marine recruiting office at Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kurtz are the guests of Capt. C. A. Carr, U.S.N., and Mrs. Carr, at 120 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N.Y. At the end of this week they return to Annapolis, Md., where Lieutenant Commander Kurtz is on duty, as aid to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

In an investigation conducted by the American Embassy at Paris to determine whether the steamer *Sussex*, sunk in the Channel on March 24, was damaged by a torpedo or a mine, Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., assistant naval attaché at the Embassy, was sent to Boulogne to make an official examination of the damaged ship. Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Sayles, U.S.N., naval attaché at the Embassy, was away at the time inspecting a camp for German prisoners at La Rochelle.

An appreciative congregation greeted Chaplain John L. Maddox, 17th U.S. Inf., at divine service in the chapel of Fort Clark, Texas, Sunday evening, March 19. Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Cav., introduced him with words of hearty cheer. "Chaplain Maddox," says the Bracket News Mail, "is a doctor of philosophy, a graduate of Yale, an honor to the Christian ministry and a credit to the Army. His sermon was a model in orderly arrangement of the instructive matter it contained and in the sweetness and beauty of its diction. After the benediction, Chaplain Bateman invited the people forward to meet Chaplain Maddox and his reception was very cordial indeed. He returned to Eagle Pass last Monday. Come again, Chaplain Maddox, and stay longer. You have a lot to tell us that we want to hear."

"Notice that Col. Fred W. Sibley is commanding the Western Texas Cavalry patrol," says the New York Evening Telegram. "This is the same Sibley who forty years ago came back from the grave out West in that desolate land and lone, the Big Horn and the Yellow-stone." General Custer and his command of the 7th Cavalry had been wiped out by the Sioux on the Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876, and General Crook sent the then 2d Lieutenant Sibley, 2d Cav., and a scouting party to try to locate a band of the hostiles. They found them and were surrounded, as Custer had been, but after two days of horror, during which the command was given up for lost, Sibley got away and with his whole party rejoined Crook. Then General Terry came up the Yellowstone bringing reinforcements."

One hundred graduates of the U.S. Military Academy gathered for their annual banquet at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., March 18. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell opened the conversation with a toast "To the Army," which was responded to by Col. J. C. F. Tillson in New York. Both of the men were graduated from the Academy in 1878. Gen. George A. Woodruff was toastmaster and called upon the following officers for responses: Col. George L. Anderson, '74; Gen. H. E. Noyes, '61; Gen. W. R. Livermore, '65; Col. W. H. Huer, '65; Capt. H. H. Payson, '68; Capt. S. R. Douglas, '76; Col. Eben Swift, '76; Gen. W. L. Siebert, '84, and Gen. J. Franklin Bell, '78. There were long distance talks from San Francisco to classmates holding dinners in Chicago and New York.

Archer H. Shaw, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who knew well our new War Secretary, Newton D. Baker, in his former rôle as Mayor of Cleveland, is quoted by the Literary Digest as saying of him and his family: "This man who drives his own Ford car, who sits on his foot, and smokes a small black briar, is the friend of every one. He probably calls more men by their given names than any other man in Ohio. The frivolous side of Washington life will have no appeal to the Bakers. Mr. Baker became somewhat familiar with official circles as secretary to Postmaster General Wilson, but he prefers the quiet home circle. Mrs. Baker was Miss Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa. The couple were married in 1902, and have three small children—Jack, Peggy and Betty—whose very names suggest the harmony and simplicity of the Baker household. Mrs. Baker is a woman of much force and charm. She is greatly interested in civic matters. At the moment when word came that her husband had been named Secretary of War, Mrs. Baker was appearing in the police court in a case against a grocer charged with selling rotten eggs."

A daughter, Louisa, was born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. C. A. Pownall, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., on March 24.

A son, George Loyd Magruder, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Loyd Burns Magruder, U.S.A., at Savannah, Ga., on March 19, 1916.

A son, Lawrence Cooper, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Purnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Barry, Cal., on March 18, 1916.

Mrs. Clifton Comly has moved to Cleveland, Ohio. She will reside with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Maxwell, at 2577 Overlook road.

Mrs. Staley Alfred Campbell and daughter are visiting her parents at 1231 Madison street, Brooklyn, N.Y. They will join Lieut. S. A. Campbell in Minneapolis, Minn., about the middle of April.

Second Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 4th U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect May 1, is a son of 2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, U.S.A., retired, and was graduated from West Point in 1910. He has been on duty at Honolulu.

At the meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, Capt. George A. Thayer, will read a paper entitled "The Draft Riots of 1863." Also Mr. Coleman Avery will read "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln."

Capt. and Mrs. Charles McHenry Steese, of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, entertained at a dance at the Springhaven Country Club on March 29. The club house was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and palms and supper was served at midnight.

It is understood that John H. Walsh, the author of "Cam Clarke," which is a humorous book recently published by the Macmillans, is Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh, U.S.N., now stationed at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me. "Cam Clarke" is boy's-eye view of certain portions of the history of a western town.

Mrs. J. E. Cusack, wife of Capt. J. E. Cusack, U.S.A., and four children, who have just returned from the Philippines, arrived in Washington last week and are visiting Mrs. Frederick Fliger at 1846 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Capt. J. E. Cusack has joined his regiment, the 11th U.S. Cavalry, in Mexico.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardener entertained at an attractively appointed dinner on March 16 at Portland, Ore., at their home on Sherwood Drive, Portland Heights, their honor guests being Col. and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, of Washington, D.C., and Col. Francis H. French, commanding officer at Vancouver Barracks, and Mrs. French.

Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton and Mrs. Bookner, of Governor's Island, N.Y., gave a jolly farewell dinner to Gen. William M. Black, March 4. The guests were General Black, Col. and Mrs. Charles Truitt, Col. and Mrs. Mitcham, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Colonel Birmingham, Capt. and Mrs. William Baker and Mr. Gardner Chamberlain, of Spokane.

Mrs. Read, wife of Lieut. John Henry Read, jr., 3d U.S. Cav., U.S.A., who has been at Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, Texas, for the past month, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, at the Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas. Later Mrs. Read will join Lieutenant Read at Brownsville, where he has recently been ordered for station.

A divorce suit brought by Paymr. William R. Bowne, U.S.N., attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, against Mrs. Margaret Pugh Bowne, and a counter claim by Mrs. Bowne against her husband, were disclosed in the Supreme Court, of New York, March 23. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Engeman, of 608 East Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, who was named in Mrs. Bowne's counter claim, filed a denial of the charges against her and declared that she would contest the suit.

The son of a Japanese admiral who preferred to follow the plowshare rather than draw the sword is in Honolulu in the person of H. Togo, son of the famous Japanese sea-fighter, of the Russo-Japanese war, the Hawaiian Press Bureau reports. Togo has fitted himself as a horticulturist and botanist, and spent some years in Great Britain and the United States as an ordinary gardener. He plans soon to return to Japan, where he will personally supervise an elaborate scheme for a landscape garden in the big Togo estates near Tokio, Japan.

Major and Mrs. James A. Shipton, U.S.A., entertained at dinner on March 23 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Clay Brown, of Stamford, Conn. Those asked to meet Mrs. Brown were Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Major and Mrs. John McAuley Palmer, Major and Mrs. A. F. Casad, Capt. and Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Llewellyn Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Wells, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Miss Hickey, Col. Charles Page Bryan, Col. Eduardo Raybaud, Major Robert Abernethy and Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Gillespie, of Fort Washington.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal, who sailed from New York for the Canal Zone March 18, stated that he believed the canal will be open for traffic on April 15. He explained that he has been away from the canal for two months and has only written reports upon which he can use his judgment with regard to the opening of the canal, but nevertheless he felt sure the blockade will be cleared up by the middle of next month. General Goethals said that the difficulty of mounting a 16-inch gun on Perico Island had been exaggerated, and that the engineering problems involved were not unusual.

"It is no new experience for Capt. Benjamin D. Foulois, dean of the United States Army Aeriel Corps, to fly over Mexican troops or Mexican soil," says the New York Sun. "Back in the spring of 1911 he did both—and more: he took a high dive into the Rio Grande, plunging deep into the mud on the Mexican side, whence he had to be pulled out by a Mexican lasso and a Mexican mustang. With the experience he had that year with the late Phil Parmelee in flying over the meanders of the river between Laredo and Eagle Pass it may be said that there is no officer in the American Army who knows better than Foulois the hazards of flying after Pancho Villa. Aviators who have instructed Foulois and followed his career say that no more competent officer could have been selected to command the 1st Aero Squadron, now on the great Chihuahua desert with Gen. John J. Pershing's expeditionary column. Foulois is probably the oldest flier in point of service in any army in the world. His first flight antedates that of any army aviator now flying in Europe. A student of aviation since 1909, he was the second U.S. Army officer to fly in a heavier than air machine. Lieutenant Lahm, now of the 6th Cavalry, was the first. Because of his light weight Foulois, then a lieutenant, was selected by Orville Wright as his passenger in the first Army test flights from Fort Myer to Alexandria, Va."

(Continued on later page.)

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

Full investigation of the circumstances of the raid on Columbus, N.M., by Villa and his bandits has been ordered by the War Department. General Funston has been directed to take the matter up as soon as Colonel Slocum, commanding the 13th Cavalry, and such of his men as took part in repulsing the bandits return from Mexico. So far the Department has no official report of what took place except for brief telegraphic despatches. The matter to be investigated particularly, it is understood, is the allegation that the sentinels were surprised. The order to General Funston became known March 28 when abstracts of Secretary Baker's testimony before the House committee became available.

Despite the numerous sensational reports in the daily papers concerning the chase of Villa, there is little authentic information, nor has there been any official news concerning his whereabouts. Reports from the border have had the wily bandit cornered several times, surrounded by American and Mexican troops, and have had him in several hot fights. U.S. troops have been reported as within from half a day to two days' journey behind him. All these reports have proved pure fiction. It can be truthfully stated, however, that Villa and his bandits are leading their pursuers a merry chase somewhere in Mexico, and no one can tell to a certainty how long it will last.

The latest unconfirmed report concerning Villa, on March 31, stated that he had killed 172 men of Carranza's army at Guerrero, about 135 miles south of Casas Grandes, and had then moved north, and at the head of a considerable force was reported to be on the San Geronimo ranch or the Quemada ranch on March 30, near the headwaters of the Santa Maria river. It was also reported that Villa was defeated near Guerrero, after a fight with Carranza soldiers at the edge of the mountainous district south of Namiquipa, on March 27. The news that appears to be the most authentic reports Villa at Santo Tomas on March 29, where he had destroyed bridges and other property. Santo Tomas is on the Mexican and Northwestern Railroad, between Madera and Chihuahua City. As the crow flies it is about 225 miles from Columbus, N.M., and about 125 miles south of the advance base at Casas Grandes.

General Pershing is supposed to have a body of picked troops on the northeastern edge of the Guerrero district, in which Santo Tomas is located, and unconfirmed report has it that Villa may be hemmed in between General Pershing on the north and Colonel Dodd and his flying squadron on the south, at Guerrero. If General Pershing knows where Villa is, however, he is not telling anybody at his Casas Grandes headquarters, a wireless despatch from that point says. Both United States and Carranza troops are believed to be pretty well spread out in the country about Namiquipa and Madera, and if Villa can be definitely located in that district, a dash for him might result in success.

WAR DEPARTMENT STATEMENT.

A statement given out at the War Department on March 27 said that no despatches had been received indicating actual conflict between American soldiers and any forces of any kind in Mexico. "The expedition is, of course, moving forward," said the statement, "and so lengthening the line of communication. For that reason, General Funston has requested, and the Department has purchased, two additional auto truck equipments, comprising fifty-four cars in all. The Jeffery cars were purchased because of the reports from General Funston of the good work done by them on the desert roads in Mexico, which he made the basis of his request, specifying that particular car.

"In addition to that, General Funston tells us that additional aeroplanes will be of service, both in reconnaissance work and in carrying messages from the advance column to the base at Columbus. Of the aeroplanes already there two have been destroyed. Others have need of replacing parts, but two of them are in actual continuous service. The Department is now negotiating for the purchase of additional aeroplanes, but neither the number nor type has been yet determined.

"The wireless communication is reported to be intermittent, because of the static conditions in the electric field there. For this reason, additional importance is given to the request for larger aeroplane facilities."

According to a press despatch which the authorities permitted to come through by wireless from Casas Grandes on March 30, General Pershing is receiving co-operation from the Carranza officers, to all outward appearances. There has been no opposition to the movement of troops over the railroad south of there and General Pershing has been extended every courtesy he has requested so far as known, says this report. This is the first direct statement that General Pershing has been using the Mexican Northwestern Railroad for the transportation of troops south of Casas Grandes, although it had been reported less definitely. General Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez, had declared that under no circumstances would the United States be allowed to use the railroads except for sending supplies as "commercial business."

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

The condition of the Northwestern Railroad between El Paso and Casas Grandes is reported to be bad. Nearly all the bridges between the two towns have been burned by bandits during the last two years. Temporary tracks have been laid on improvised roadbeds in the gulches, but cannot stand heavy traffic and progress of the trains necessarily is slow. A train leaving Juarez, under the best conditions, took eight to ten hours to make the 168 miles to Casas Grandes. At present officers of the quartermaster's staff believe the trip will not be made in less than twenty-two to twenty-five hours.

Motor trucks, with the limit of a 2,000-pound load, take thirty-one hours to reach Casas Grandes over the very bad roads, under the most favorable conditions, it is stated, allowing only three hours for halts and rests. The troops at the front are said to require 100,000 pounds of forage and food daily and this does not include the supplies to the soldiers guarding the line of communication or the supplies of gasoline.

Advices from Washington March 30 state that Major General Funston, commanding the Southern Department, has been instructed to proceed with shipments to Brigadier General Pershing's columns under such conditions as the Mexican de facto authorities prescribe, and efforts to seek a more satisfactory understanding will not be carried out unless it is found impracticable to transport promptly and safely necessary supplies subject to the restrictions imposed. Reports to the War Department of March 30 showed that General Funston was preparing to tender his first consignment to the

(Continued on page 992.)

In a statement this week detailing the various sins of omission and commission of which he holds President Wilson guilty, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt says: "I most earnestly wish peace in Mexico and with Mexico, and every step Mr. Wilson has taken with regard to Mexico for the last three years has tended to make peace impossible. The great war in Europe has now been waged for twenty months. Mexican armed forces have been killing and wounding Americans at intervals for five years. Yet under the President's lead our Government has failed to make the smallest measure of preparedness. * * * In his message to Congress of December, 1914, President Wilson asserted we were thoroughly prepared to defend our rights and that it was hysterical and panicky to talk of the need of further preparedness. He has since forced out of the Cabinet a Secretary of War because the President would not back even the small and insufficient measure of preparedness which the Secretary of War advocated. * * * We broke down completely, even in the preparedness necessary for the minute expedition that has gone into Mexico. Our aeroplane service went to pieces just as previously our submarine service had gone to pieces. The Army and Navy officers are not in the least to blame, but the President and his subordinates, whose actions for the last three years have caused these calamities, are woefully to blame."

Pierre S. du Pont, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, expressing the willingness of his company to construct a hydro-electric and electro-chemical nitric acid plant for the Government. In the tentative bill which has been drawn up by the company's counsel it is specified that the company "shall deliver to the United States for military or naval purposes all or any part of the output of nitric acid at a price which shall include such profit as the Secretary of War shall determine to be reasonable." It was also stated that the company was willing to spend \$20,000,000 on the plant if the Government would assist it by securing amendment of the present water-power laws, which are prohibitive of such an undertaking. Senator Saulsbury has proposed this measure as an amendment to the Army bill now in the Senate. The amendment provides for granting of fifty-year water-power site leases to corporations, which would guarantee to erect a hydro-electric plant for production of nitrate from the air and supply the Government at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

A woman who signed herself "A Middy's Mother" wrote to the New York Tribune the other day complaining that her son was not kept informed of "current events" at the Naval Academy. "Spectator," apparently a person in close touch with the administration of the Naval Academy, replied in the Tribune's issue of March 27. He stated that as a matter of fact the Fourth Class, to which the lady's son belonged, had a Current Events Club, which met twice a month on hop nights, plebes not being permitted to attend hops; while during the summer fourth classmen were each given a subscription to the Literary Digest for four months, and attended evening conferences once or twice a week to discuss and debate current topics. Also in squads of ten they are instructed in intelligent use of the Naval Academy Library. "The band is playing," but the midshipman who never heard of the Appam is so far in the rear of the procession that he is 'out of step,'" concluded "Spectator."

The reason why no machine guns have been manufactured in the last three years, Representative Hay, of Virginia, told Congress during the debate on the Army bill, is that the annual appropriation of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 for this purpose has been turned into the Treasury by the Chief of Ordnance because he has not been able to select a satisfactory type of gun. "Then, the shortage in the reserve is not because Congress has refused to appropriate the money, but because the War Department itself has declined to expend the money which has been appropriated," said Representative Mann, of Illinois. "That is exactly true," replied Mr. Hay. Mr. Mann: "We have done very well in appropriating the money, and I think we ought to appropriate still more; but I am quite sure that the War Department ought to get a hustle on itself." Mr. Hay: "I think so." Mr. Mann: "And speed up some, and find some gun that it is willing to have constructed, and put in reserve."

The United States Army transport Kilpatrick arrived at New York city, March 29 from Colon with a number of Army officers with their families and eighty-one soldiers who have been transferred or discharged. The officers included Col. M. F. Harmon (retired), Major Peter Murray, 29th Inf.; Capt. M. L. McGrew, 5th Inf., and Capt. E. J. Bracken, 23d Inf. The Kilpatrick will leave in a few days for Panama with five companies of Coast Artillery and a full regimental band. The departing companies will include the 87th, from Fort Totten; the 8th, from Fort McKinley, the 12th, from Fort Andrews, and the 73d from Fort Monroe. The latter company will embark at Norfolk and the Kilpatrick will put in at Pensacola to take on the 15th Company from Fort Barrancas. The 5th Band, from Fort Hamilton, will be among the troops aboard.

The Committee on Production, Organization, Manufacture and Standardization, of the Naval Consulting Board, has laid out for itself the card indexing of the industries of the United States. The co-operation has been enlisted of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and of 30,000 engineers, to be employed as a research force. This first national industrial defense census will probably be started in May with the circulation of special tabulated forms, approved by the War and Navy Departments, on which every factory and plant in the country will be asked to file statistics of its products and capacity. One feature of the work will be a nation-wide advertising campaign in all kinds of periodicals, space being contributed free.

A newspaper despatch from Columbus, N.M., says: "The question of whether the soldiers now on duty in Mexico will receive the twenty per cent. increase in pay allowed for actual war service is agitating the men here and those at the front. No definite information has been received, but the men are all expecting the increased pay." The law provides, as noted in Paragraph 5 of the pay table in the Annual Register of the Army, for "twenty per cent. increase on pay of enlisted men serving

outside the states of the Union, except in Canal Zone, Panama, Porto Rico or Hawaii." The reason the border troops have not received extra pay before is that they were not outside the states of the Union.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has issued the first of a series of circulars addressed to the members of Congress setting forth the company's reasons for opposing a Government owned armor manufacturing plant, as provided in the bill passed by the Senate last week. The circular says that there can be only two possible reasons for the expenditure of \$11,000,000 of the public's money to build an armor plant. The first is that existing armor plants have insufficient capacity to supply the country's needs, and second that a Government plant would produce armor at a lower price than must be paid to private manufacturers. Neither of these reasons prevail, it asserts.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, submitted to the Senate on March 30 a memorandum containing a list of all the ships of the neutral North Sea countries that have been sunk "by German submarines, mines or warships between Aug. 1, 1914, and March 25, 1916." In all 203 ships were sent to the bottom. They were of the following nationalities: Norwegian, 97; Swedish, 50; Danish, 28; Dutch, 28. Sunk by submarines, 136; sunk by mines, 66; sunk by warships, 1. The tonnage of the ships was as follows: Norwegian, 75,911; Swedish, 19,261; Dutch, 37,720; Danish, 7,731. Total, 140,623.

An agreement has been reached between the owners of the Manila Railroad Company, operating the only steam railroad on the island of Luzon, and the American administration in the islands, by which the Philippine government is to purchase the road. President Wilson has given his sanction to the scheme and to a plan to safeguard the owners of the \$16,125,000 of Philippine government bonds now held in the United States. A resolution authorizing the purchase will shortly be introduced in the House by Chairman William A. Jones, of the Insular Affairs Committee.

One Congressman who can always be relied upon to appear on the side of adequate preparedness is Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey. In reply to a recent telegram from the Montclair, N.J., branch of the National Security League urging him to vote for the Kahn amendment to the Hay Army bill, he said that he voted for the Kahn amendment and "will vote for all amendments to put a real measure of preparedness into the Hay bill."

At a dinner held in New York city by alumni of St. Paul's School of Concord, N.H., which was attended by many prominent men, announcement was made by Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of the school, that military training was to be encouraged in all the large private schools of the East. St. Paul's School already has arranged to conduct a "Junior Plattsburg" at Fort Terry, N.H., where boys of fifteen years and over will be trained this summer.

A thesis on "Strategical Value of Inland Canal Navigation," prepared by Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, in 1884, when, as a first lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, he was studying at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, has been republished as a public document. In it Lieutenant Bliss pointed out the value of interior waterways as means of communication and mapped out several different routes for military canals.

From Honolulu is reported the registration of more than 10,000 Japanese between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two who have received certificates from the Japanese Consul stating that they are residents of Hawaii. These when forwarded to Japan are said to exempt the holder from military duty. It is said that practically every Japanese in Hawaii who has reached majority has applied for and received a certificate.

There seems to be some possibility that the Horton-Wells bill, providing for a state constabulary, modeled on Pennsylvania's successful institution, may be passed by the New York State Legislature at this session. The bill carries an initial appropriation of \$500,000. It is understood that Governor Whitman and many political leaders are in favor of the measure, although there is opposition from the labor element.

Governor Whitman, of New York, speaking at a dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York city this week, said that while he did not believe in universal military service, he did believe in universal military training. He declared that drill was good for boys, and that military discipline would go far to curb the gang spirit which sends so many boys to the reform school and the penitentiary.

Col. Abiel L. Smith, U.S.A., depot Q.M. at New York, opened bids March 30 for 100 more auto trucks for Mexican service. They are to be delivered on call from sixteen days after the contracts are signed up to three months. Twenty-three companies submitted bids. The lowest was \$1,590 per car up to \$2,200. Some of the companies are ready to supply a number of machines at once.

On excellent authority it may be stated that over a hundred German submarines had been sunk or captured by the Allies prior to March 1 of this year, and that the Germans are building others of the largest and most efficient type as rapidly as practicable.

Surgeon General William C. Braisted, of the Navy, has issued invitations to the closing exercises of the U.S. Naval Medical School at Washington, April 12, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Among the speeches on the Hay bill in the House of Representatives was one by Representative Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, who advocated universal military training in the schools.

ARMY REORGANIZATION IN SENATE.

The Hay Army Reorganization bill, H.R. 12766, was reported from committee in the Senate on March 25, with all after the enacting clause stricken out and the Chamberlain bill's provisions substituted therefor. Mr. Chamberlain on March 29 called up the bill for debate and opened with an explanation of the substitute's merits. In the main his arguments were the same as those presented in the committee report of the Chamberlain bill, S. 4840, published on page 953, our issue of March 25. During Mr. Chamberlain's speech on March 29 a colloquy between Mr. Chamberlain and Senator Borah, of Idaho, indicated that one of the major contests in the consideration of the bill would come over the relative importance to be attached to the National Guard, and to other means of supplying a second line of defense. Mr. Borah is distinctly opposed to the effort to federalize the Militia, both on grounds of constitutionality and on grounds of practical results. The bill, besides elaborating the existing National Guard, authorizes the President to form a Federal volunteer force along the lines of the Continental Army advocated by Mr. Garrison when he was Secretary of War, and this provision, in Mr. Borah's opinion, should be developed as a basis for a system of widespread military training.

This training, in Mr. Borah's opinion, should ultimately reach practically every young man in the country, through the volunteer units for some, and for others through the institution of Federal instruction in schools and colleges. A system of this sort, in his opinion, would obviate the necessity for a large standing army. In his exchange of opinions with Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Borah intimated that the chief support behind the features of the House and Senate bills relating to the National Guard was of a political nature.

"We are trying to organize an army," said Mr. Chamberlain in opening his remarks, "that wouldn't have to delay four or five days at a little trouble on the border. But we shouldn't criticize officers and men for not getting Villa more quickly. It was the country that was unready for emergency. Our Army has been historically inefficient. Even Washington had to spend hours and days writing about conditions to the Continental Congress. Our troops have ever had more spirit than skill—and at times our patriotism has blazed none too brightly. The present bill has the approval of every expert who has examined it. It contains the best part of a great number of plans. While our committee was drafting this bill it had the provisions of the Hay bill before it, but that bill is not adequate to the nation's need."

Senator Chamberlain blamed Congress for faulty equipment in the Army, for aeroplanes that would not fly, and machine guns that would not shoot. "The aviation service is notoriously weak," he said. "It is not the fault of the Army nor of the Aviation Corps, but it is the fault of a Congress that refuses to appropriate money to provide proper equipment. Still, in the discussion later on the floor of this Senate you will find distinguished Senators protesting against the appropriations and arguing that the people's money must not be spent for war."

The composition of the Army, under the proposed Senate substitute bill, would be as follows:

The Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as Congress may from time to time authorize.

Sec. 2. Composition of the Regular Army: The Regular Army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of 64 regiments of Infantry, 25 regiments of Cavalry, 21 regiments of Field Artillery, a Coast Artillery Corps, the brigade, division, corps, and Army headquarters, with their detachments and troops, a General Staff Corps, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster Corps, a Medical Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the detached officers, the chaplains, the veterinarians, the Regular Army Reserve, all organized as hereinafter provided, and the following as now authorized by law: The officers and enlisted men on the retired list; the additional officers; the professors, the Corps of Cadets, the general Army service detachment, and detachments of Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Engineers, and the band of the U.S. Military Academy; the post non-commissioned staff officers; the recruiting parties, the recruit-depot detachments, and unassigned recruits; the service-school detachments; the disciplinary guards; the disciplinary organizations; the Indian Scouts; and such other officers and enlisted men as may be hereinafter provided for.

The bill was again called up in the Senate on March 30, and a number of committee amendments were offered and adopted with practically no discussion, though the following amendments were passed over for the day:

On page 106, in line 13, at end of line, after word "for" and before period, insert: "Provided, That the total enlisted force of the line of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, but excluding the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed 180,000."

On page 133, line 12, after word "seventy-five," at end of line, insert: "Provided further, That so much of the Act approved Jan. 25, 1907, as provides that the Chief of Coast Artillery shall be a member of the General Staff Corps is hereby repealed."

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS OF COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE.

The principal discussion centered around an amendment offered by Senator Underwood, directing that a board of Army engineers inquire into the kind of plant that would be needed for making nitrogen from the air for use in explosives and to investigate a suitable location for the plant where sufficient water power could be procured.

Several other amendments were proposed by individual Senators, but with the understanding that no action would be taken upon them until all committee amendments have been disposed of. The committee amendments adopted follow:

On page 124, line 13, after letter "a," strike out words "further detail" and insert "reappointment," so that, if amended, it will read: "Provided, That no officer shall be eligible to a reappointment as chief of an arm, corps, department, or bureau until he has served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned."

On page 142, line 20, after word "Engineers," the second word in line, and after comma, insert: "Supply sergeant, mess sergeant, and stable sergeant, Corps of Engineers."

On page 142, lines 20 and 21, it is proposed to strike out "and Cavalry, Artillery, and Corps of Engineers" and insert "Cavalry and Artillery."

On page 142, line 22, strike out comma after word "Cavalry," and insert word "and."

In same line, on same page, after word "Artillery," strike out comma and the words "and Corps of Engineers."

On page 142, line 25, strike out comma after word "Infantry" and insert word "and," so that it will read "Infantry and"

try and Cavalry"; and in same line, on same page, after word "Cavalry," strike out comma and words "and Corps of Engineers."

On page 161, line 2, after word "only," last word in line, insert: "Provided, That without the consent of Congress such volunteer force shall not be called out for field service for more than a total period exceeding thirty days in any one year."

On page 161, in line 16, after word "into," second word in line, it is proposed to strike out word "two" and insert word "three," so that it will read: "And shall be divided into three classes, the National Guard and the unorganized militia."

In same line, same page, after words "National Guard," insert a comma and the words "Naval Militia."

Also, on page 161, line 21, after word "equipped," insert "as a land force," so that it will read: "The National Guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted Militia, between the ages of 16 and 45 years, organized, armed, and equipped as a land force."

On page 161, in line 24, after word "Militia," the third word in the line, insert a comma and the words "except the Naval Militia."

On page 169, line 8, after word "Militia," insert a comma and the words "except the Naval Militia."

On page 174, in line 11, after word "engineer" and comma, "Coast Artillery."

On page 185, line 9, after word "Militia," insert a comma and the words "except the Naval Militia."

On page 196, last page of the bill, line 14, after words "land force" and comma, insert, "and not to the Naval Militia, which shall consist of such part of the Militia as may be prescribed by the President for each state, territory, or district," so that, if amended, it will read: "The provisions of this act in respect to the Militia shall be applicable only to the Militia organized as a land force, and not to the Naval Militia, which shall consist of such part of the Militia as may be prescribed by the President for each state, territory, or district, and shall take effect on July 1, 1916."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR ARMY.

Both Senate and House on March 28 passed an Army deficiency appropriation measure, H.R. 13768, calling for \$8,611,502.11. This money will enable the Department to pay for the additional 20,000 troops recently authorized and provide for extra expenses on account of the Mexican expedition. In the House a roll call was demanded on the vote and 373 voted in favor, while Meyer London voted nay. One interesting item is \$600,000 for the Signal Service, \$500,000 of that amount to be used for aeronautical needs.

Mr. Fitzgerald, explaining the urgency of the appropriation, said: "A short time ago Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President to increase the Army to the war strength. Under that resolution 29,290 men would have been added to the various arms of the Service. By an order, dated March 21, the President directed that certain organizations serving outside of the mainland of the United States should not be increased to the war strength. The result of the order is that the increase in the various branches of the Service within the United States will increase the Army by 25,571 men. These increases are distributed as follows: 3,956 for the Cavalry, 19,300 in the Infantry, 907 in the Field Artillery, 13,076 in the Signal Corps, 350 in the Ordnance Department, 1,300 in the Quartermaster Corps, 60 in the Engineers, and 302 in the Coast Artillery. Immediately upon the approval of the joint resolution recruiting was started. Directions to the United States forces on the border to proceed into Mexico for the purpose of apprehending Villa necessitated that certain equipment and outfit be acquired that was not then in the possession of the Department. One hundred and twelve motor trucks for transportation purposes have been acquired and a number of horses and other equipment has been purchased.

"As a result of the joint resolution increasing the various branches of the Service it is necessary to acquire 5,000 additional horses for the Cavalry, 1,050 for the Artillery, 450 riding horses for Infantry regiments, and ten bell horses for pack trains. Six hundred thousand dollars is recommended for the Signal Corps. Five hundred thousand dollars of that sum to be available for the purchase of high-power aeroplanes and the necessary equipment to operate them. There are now with the Army on the border eight aeroplanes in serviceable condition. The cost of a high-power aeroplane such as is contemplated to be purchased there is \$12,000, which figure includes spare parts. This appropriation is sufficient to acquire twenty-four aeroplanes, with the necessary motor trucks and other equipment. The organization is in squadrons, with twelve planes to a squadron. It is the purpose of the Department at this time to acquire but eight planes, with the necessary motor trucks and other necessary equipment. Due to the uncertainty, however, of the situation on the border, and anxious to be provided for any emergency, the Department requests that the appropriation be made sufficient so that, if desirable or necessary, the additional planes and equipment may be obtained prior to July 1. If no necessity arises for the acquisition of the aeroplanes prior to July 1 the money is to continue available during the next fiscal year and to be part of the appropriation for the Service for the next fiscal year."

The items follow:

Pay, etc., of the Army.....	\$1,577,017.42
Mileage to officers and contract surgeons.....	20,000.00
Subsistence of the Army.....	753,141.00
Regular supplies	667,483.08
Incidental expenses, Q.M.C.	86,960.86
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.	1,529,000.00
Barracks and quarters	31,300.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	1,355,447.25
Water and sewers at military posts.....	60,110.50
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	1,223,542.00
Medical and Hospital Department.....	37,500.00
Ordnance service	20,000.00
Manufacture of arms	6,000.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	644,000.00
Signal Service of the Army.....	600,000.00

The Senate on March 28 passed H.J. Res. 68, to cede to the state of Maryland temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Fort McHenry Military Reservation which the city of Baltimore has had for some time past as a park, but it lacks jurisdiction for the enforcement of order upon the reservation as a park.

The Senate on March 27 agreed to S. Res. 152, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate the following information: "First. What military force we now have in the state of California and to what branch or arm of the Service they belong, giving the strength of each and at what places in the state they are stationed.

Second. What coast defenses there are in the state and how they are manned, giving the number and kind of guns in each fort or other fortification and the force of men in each." The Senate also agreed to S. Res. 153, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for the following information: "First. The number of warships and vessels of all kinds that we now have, giving the kind and number of each. Second. The number and kind of such vessels stationed on the Pacific Ocean and belonging to the Pacific Fleet, and their kind; and the number and kind stationed on the Atlantic side of the country and belonging to the Atlantic Fleet, and their kind, separating and classifying them in each case. Third. The number now under contract or construction, and where, and their kind."

The bill, S. 2544, to authorize the President to appoint John Q. A. Brett captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, was on March 24 reported by committee to the Senate in amended form, so as to provide for his appointment as first lieutenant in the Army.

Favorable report was made in the Senate March 27 on S. 392, to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.

The House on March 27 passed an omnibus Pension bill, H.R. 13620, which includes in its provisions increases of pension to Rebecca D. Stewart, widow of Major James Stewart, U.S.A.; Elizabeth O. Sawyer, widow of Brig. Gen. James E. Sawyer, U.S.A.; Norma E. McEnhill, widow of Lieut. Frank McEnhill, U.S.A.; and Belle P. Young, widow of Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N.

The bill, H.R. 13838, introduced by Congressman Lieb, of Indiana, to create a Department of Aviation, with a Secretary of Aviation as a Cabinet officer at its head, was the subject of discussion March 30 among those who have been advocating an aerial branch of defense. The bill was made the subject of a special meeting of the executive committee of the Aero Club of America. The club heartily indorsed the project. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary telegraphed from Washington to the New York Times: "This bill, in its bearing on the vital question of national preparedness and safety, is one of the broadest and most far-reaching measures introduced in the present Congress." "Other countries have a Department of Aeronautics," said Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, after the meeting, "and if we are to have a substantial air service we shall have to have one, too. It would be most economic and would soon give us an efficient air service. To-day, after six years of struggling, we find that the Army and Navy have less than twenty aeroplanes in commission, when, considering the critical conditions we are living in, there should be 2,000. We ought to have a chain of aero coast defense stations established at every hundred miles along our coasts and an aviation center in every state, manned by coast guardsmen, volunteers and the Militia. Had we such a reserve we would not worry over the possibility of our handful of soldiers meeting reverses in Mexico."

Approximately 234,482 citizens of military age in the United States now outside the Army have had military training. This estimate was sent March 30 by the War Department to the Senate, in response to a resolution. Adjutant General McCain reported 67,765 men passed out of the Army after three years service between 1906 and 1915. Of these, 6,893 were deserters and others who left without honorable discharges. There are 126,400 men who served and passed through the Organized Militia during that period, and 40,317 who graduated from some civil educational institution where they received instruction satisfactory to the War Department.

Bills before Congress appear on page 1002.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. (J.G.) Richard E. Byrd, jr., who was placed on the retired list from March 15, 1916, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Virginia in 1908, and has been on duty on the Dolphin.

Civil Engr. Paul J. Bean, U.S.N., who was retired from active service March 16, 1916, entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in September, 1902, and in April, 1906, was appointed an assistant civil engineer. He became a civil engineer in May, 1911.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 988.)

"The Vindex," the publication issued by the students of St. Mark's School at Southborough, Mass., in its issue for March pays a tribute to Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, who died on Dec. 31, 1915. It says, in part: "Major Henry Anson Barber was a soldier in every sense of that honorable name. In bearing, in temperament and in character he stood for all that is finest in the profession which was his joy and pride. On account of illness he was obliged to retire from active duty long before the retiring age. His interest in his calling never flagged, and when he was asked to come to St. Mark's he responded quickly to the opportunity of doing something for the Service he so dearly loved. The St. Mark's boys caught his spirit and responded with heart and will. Though he was with us for a very brief period he won the admiration, the honor and the affection of every master and boy. The spirit he brought and the high ideals he represented have already established a tradition that will be as lasting in value as his loss is irreparable. His desire was to make military training not an end in itself, but to use it as a means of education in faithfulness to duty, obedience to authority and loyalty to the nation. He had seen too much war to wish for it; but he was so true a soldier that he knew not what it meant to shrink from any possibility, should the honor of his country demand it. The school has lost a leader and a friend, and will treasure the memory of this valiant soldier as the type of the true American citizen."

Lieut. Joseph W. Allison, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., died at the base hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 29, 1916, from pneumonia. He had been invalided from the advance base in Mexico at Casas Grandes, and is the first commissioned officer to die from exposure in the expedition in Mexico. He was born in Tennessee March 25, 1890, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point June 12, 1914. He was assigned to duty as a second lieutenant of Infantry and in July, 1914, he was transferred to the 13th Cavalry. He leaves a wife, who is now with her mother at Elizabeth, N.J. She was married to Lieutenant Allison in Febru-

ary, 1915, and her maiden name was Mary Caroline de Raismes.

Sister Mary Angela, of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, died in Philadelphia in her seventy-third year, of pneumonia, after a short illness, on March 24, 1916. She was a sister of the widow of Commander Sturdy, U.S.N., who resides in Annapolis, and of Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, and a niece of the late Prof. Henry H. Lockwood, U.S.N. She was a great-granddaughter of Col. Allan McLane, of the Continental Army.

Bessie Reynolds, wife of Gen. George P. Borden, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of the late Post Chaplain Charles Reynolds, U.S.A., died at New York city on March 29.

Leslie Durham, who died at Las Animas, Colo., on March 24, was the youngest son of the late Capt. Cass Durham, U.S.A., and a nephew of Mrs. Badger, wife of Admiral C. J. Badger, U.S.N., and brother of Mrs. Gibson, wife of Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 18th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Mary Amelia Dunn, widow of Thomas Dunn, of Salem, N.J., and mother of the wife of Capt. F. B. Watson, 26th U.S. Inf., died at Bridgeton, N.J., on March 18.

Mrs. Anne Laluce Hammes, wife of Lieut. Roman B. Hammes, U.S.N., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Nichols, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1916. The funeral was held at Norfolk, Va., March 25, in St. Mary's Catholic Church, the pastor, Rev. John J. Doherty, officiating, and was largely attended. There was a magnificent display of floral offerings, the casket being covered with a pall of pink roses, pink carnations and smilax. The interment was in Elmwood.

Capt. Arthur Wright Dodd, U.S.N., retired, dropped dead of heart disease at Cheraw, S.C., March 30, 1916. He was born in Indiana July 12, 1856, and entered the Naval Academy June 10, 1873. He was retired on his own application June 30, 1907, and had performed twenty years' and eight months' sea service.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. P. M. Seiter, of 1540 Marion street, Denver, Colo., announces the engagement of her daughter, Eunice, to Lieut. James Blyth, 30th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in July.

Mr. Charles W. Riner, of Cheyenne, Wyo., announces the engagement of his daughter, Florence, to Dr. Summerville M. Taylor, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Hulings Williams announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellen Lane Jett Williams, to Lieut. George Bamford Ashe, U.S.N., of Raleigh, N.C. The wedding will take place in June at Berryville, Clarke county, Va., at the summer home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. James D. Power announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss May Power, and Lieut. William Tupper Lightle, U.S.N. The wedding will take place May 2.

A coming marriage of interest is that of Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Burns Tracy Walling, U.S.N., of Orange, N.J., and Lieut. James Sutherland Spore, U.S.N.

Mr. J. Alden Weir, son of the late Professor Weir, of the U.S. Military Academy, and Mrs. Weir, of 471 Park avenue, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Alden Weir, and George Page Ely, son of Mrs. George Ely and the late George Ely, of Old Lyme, Conn. The wedding will take place in the early part of the summer. Mr. Weir has a long line of Army connections.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., to Mr. J. Butler Wright was made last week. It is arranged that the marriage shall take place about the first of June next. Mr. Wright is in the American diplomatic service with the rank of Secretary of Embassy, his last post having been in Rio de Janeiro, but he is at present on temporary duty in the State Department at Washington.

A society wedding of interest at Cheyenne, Wyo., March 22, 1916, was that in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, when Miss Emily Frances Jones, daughter of Mrs. Frank Howard Jones, was married to Lieut. Alfred Schriber Balsam, 24th U.S. Inf. Rev. Mr. S. A. Huston, Wright is in the American diplomatic service with the rank of Secretary of Embassy, his last post having been in Rio de Janeiro, but he is at present on temporary duty in the State Department at Washington.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., to Mr. J. Butler Wright was made last week. It is arranged that the marriage shall take place about the first of June next. Mr. Wright is in the American diplomatic service with the rank of Secretary of Embassy, his last post having been in Rio de Janeiro, but he is at present on temporary duty in the State Department at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis du Bois announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret du Bois Waring, to Lieut. Charles Calvert Benedict, 21st U.S. Inf., on Friday, March 24, at Vancouver, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Runkle, of Plainfield, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Gray Runkle, to Lieut. Walter Le Roy Heiberg, U.S.N. He is now stationed in Philadelphia as an aid to Rear Admiral Helm, on the U.S.S. Alabama. No date has been set for the wedding. Lieutenant Heiberg is a brother of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6th U.S. Cav., recently appointed military attaché at Rome.

P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., President Wilson's physician and naval aid, and Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Wilson's most intimate friend, will be married within the next two months. Announcement of the engagement was made March 30 by Mrs. Henry Wood Flournoy, of New York, Miss Gordon's aunt. The wedding will take place either in New York or Washington, and may be solemnized in the White House. President and Mrs. Wilson will attend. Miss Gordon, who is twenty-five years old, is an orphan, and the daughter of the late Gen. J. J. Gordon, who left her a large fortune at his death several years ago.

Mrs. George Beale Sloan, of No. 37 Fifth avenue, New York, and Oswego, N.Y., has announced the engagement

of her granddaughter, Miss Ruth Danenhower, to Prof. Albert Frederick Wilson, of New York University. Miss Danenhower is the daughter of the late Lieut. John Wilson Danenhower, U.S.N., who was navigator of the famous Jeannette Polar Expedition equipped by the New York Herald in July, 1879, to make Arctic exploration.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 988.)

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank E. Ridgely are staying at the Willard, Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter were dinner hosts in Washington March 28.

Capt. S. J. B. Schindel left Washington on March 28 for a two months' inspection tour.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., have returned to Washington from a Southern trip.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., is spending several weeks in New York, N.Y.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett were dinner hosts in Washington on March 27.

Professor of Mathematics Edward K. Rawson, U.S.N., left Washington for a visit in Philadelphia on March 29.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank McCommon have leased the Peckham cottage at Jamestown for the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges were registered at the Shoreham in Washington for several days during the past week.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett expect to leave Washington about April 1 for a brief Southern trip.

Mrs. M. P. Battle, of North Carolina, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Commodore and Mrs. James P. Parker, in Washington.

The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain entertained at luncheon at the Shoreham, Washington, on March 22.

Miss Kate Du Bois, daughter of Med. Dir. William R. Du Bois, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal tea in Washington on March 25.

Miss Marjorie C. Ruckman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., has returned to Newport after a month's trip to New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, of Philadelphia, spent the past week-end in Washington as the guests of Representative and Mrs. Ira Copley.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow was hostess at a small tea in honor of Major Glasgow's sister, Miss Carolotta Glasgow, in Washington, on March 26.

Miss Katharine Wheeler, who is the guest of Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck at Washington Barracks, will leave for her home in California next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles are expected to return to this country about the middle of April from Petrograd, where Lieutenant Miles has been Military Attaché.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Richards are among those having taken cottages at Jamestown, R.I., for the coming summer.

Mrs. Kent Robottom, wife of Lieutenant Robottom, U.S.N., and small daughter are visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, in Washington.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray and Miss Ethel MacMurray, who have been staying at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., returned to Washington this week.

Mrs. George E. Gelm, wife of Commander Gelm, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of five tables at her residence, 1825 Wyoming avenue, Washington, on March 23.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott in Washington on March 29.

Col. and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on March 30, for their house guest, Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans are in New York, N.Y., for a short stay before going to Medical Inspector Evans' new post at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier were among the dinner guests of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing in Washington on March 28.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., was hostess at a charmingly appointed luncheon at her K street residence in Washington on March 23 in compliment to Mrs. Josephus Daniels.

Mrs. James P. Castleman, wife of Lieutenant Castleman, U.S.A., and children are visiting at the home of Mrs. Castleman's parents in Louisville, Ky. Lieutenant and Mrs. Castleman were at Columbus, N.M., at the time of Villa's raid.

Lieut. Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N., gave an illustrated lecture on "Gun Design" before the Washington Navy Yard branch of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen at a meeting held at Northeast Masonic Temple, Washington, on March 23.

Miss Evelina Gleaves, the debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, in Washington, after spending several weeks in Winchester, Va.

Among those at the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week, were Ensign and Mrs. H. J. Ray, Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, Major and Mrs. J. E. Munroe, U.S.A., Dr. R. Cuthbertson, U.S.N., Lieuts. John Wilbur and W. W. Wilson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Brinser, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Finney, who are living in Bethlehem, Pa., while Mr. Finney is on duty as ordnance inspector for the Navy at the Bethlehem Works, gave a birthday party for their little daughter, Louise, on March 17. There were over thirty children present to enjoy many games that were arranged for them, the lower floor being used for the children's games and the den was decorated all in green for St. Patrick's Day, and candies and cakes, ices and ice cream, all in green, with flags and favors for all, were in there, where the children all gathered around the table among shaded candles to see little Louise blow out her eight candles and put the knife in to cut her birthday cake. The children all enjoyed themselves hugely, and every one went home with a smiling face.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's in Washington, April 5.

A son, Sanford, was born to Capt. and Mrs. George W. England, U.S.A., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on March 19.

Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, wife of Commander Kalbfus, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon of eight covers in Washington on March 25.

The birth of a daughter, Jean Hamilton, to Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Hamilton Smith on March 16, at Fort Williams, Me., is announced.

A daughter, Sara Margaret Watson, was born to the wife of Lieut. Le Roy H. Watson, 11th U.S. Inf., at Douglas, Ariz., March 16.

A picture of Miss Gladys Christy, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., appears in the Washington Post for March 26.

Mrs. E. M. Zell, wife of the late Lieut. E. M. Zell, of the U.S. Army, with her two little children, is with her parents, Judge and Mrs. T. J. C. Williams, at 1726 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Vidmer, wife of Capt. George Vidmer, 8th U.S. Cav., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Page Aleshire, at West Point, N.Y. Mrs. Vidmer will make several other visits on the post before joining Captain Vidmer on the Texas border.

A daughter, Carolyn Dana, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Page Aleshire, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on March 26, 1916. She is a granddaughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and of Capt. George Vidmer, 8th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Baird, wife of Lieut. George H. Baird, 13th U.S. Cav., and little daughter, will be the guests of Mrs. Baird's parents, Col. and Mrs. Sydney W. Taylor, 1864 California street, Washington, D.C., during Lieutenant Baird's absence in Mexico.

Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, wife of Capt. Junius C. Gregory, Med. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is to appear in vaudeville as a singer. The profits of the tour, according to Mrs. Gregory, will be devoted to her favorite charities.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman have as their house guest in Washington Mrs. St. John Butler, of New York, in whose honor they entertained at dinner on March 25. Mrs. Tillman was also hostess at a luncheon in Mrs. Butler's honor at the Army and Navy Club on March 24.

Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, Inf., U.S.A., at present in command of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, with headquarters at San Juan, it is interesting to note is at the present time the senior officer of the Army on the active list promoted from the ranks since July, 1883.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young entertained at dinner on March 23 at the Governor's House, Soldiers' Home, for the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda, Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright, Gen. and Mrs. McCain, Col. and Mrs. George Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Buttler and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hubble, of New York.

Reports from Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., are to the effect that the injuries to Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, U.S.A., are not as serious as they appeared at the time of the accident. While Colonel Reber was very badly bruised, the X-ray examination did not show any broken bones, and as far as is known he suffered no serious internal injury.

At the opening of a sale of rare autographs of Americans and foreigners, begun in the Anderson Art Galleries in New York city on March 27, the original letter book used by Gen. U. S. Grant from March 29 to April 9 in 1865 was bought by G. D. Smith for \$750. His original field despatch book, containing carbon copies on tissue paper, was sold for \$660 to I. Straus.

Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Silas Casey and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin are among those who have taken boxes for the ball to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League at the Washington Navy Yard on Easter Monday. This ball has always been great financial and social success, and hostesses are asked to arrange their engagements so that they will not conflict with this year's event.

Maj. F. L. V. Hoppin, A.A.G., 1st Brigade, N.G. N.Y., was the host at a dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer at Major Hoppin's home at 777 Madison avenue on the evening of March 27. The guests included General Stetson, Colonel Wadsworth, Major Dayton, Major Sanford, Major Bird and Lieutenant Montant. The success of the dinner will be indicated to those fortunate enough to know the social qualities of the host and the charm of his household.

Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Littlefield, who have been at Palm Beach for the season, and who are now at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., return April 1 to their apartment at the Plaza, New York city. Among the delightful functions given them while South the luncheon by Mr. Watson Armour at Miami for his mother on board of his houseboat, the Osiris, was very beautiful, followed by launch parties to the Everglades. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield will spend the summer at their cottage at Manchester by the Sea.

It is right that Army ideals and Service friendships should continue to bind together ex-Army people. A curiously convincing proof that this is so was afforded by a delightful dinner given in New York last week by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Madeiro. Mr. Madeiro's father was an officer in the Union Army in the Civil War and Mrs. Madeiro's brother was the late Capt. William Hinckley, U.S.A. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Winslow Bell, the daughter of Major E. W. Dayton, I.G., N.G.N.Y., and the guests included Lieut. Charles H. Jennings (late U.S.A.) and Mrs. Jennings, and Miss Sayer, the sister of Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, U.S.A.

Reports of the U.S.M.A. alumni dinners held on March 19, at which long distance greetings over the telephone were exchanged between the gatherings in different cities, stated that Gen. Charles King, class of '66, who dined with the Chicago alumni, was overheard by the New Yorkers listening in on the telephone to tell Col. "W. H." (G. K.) Hunter that he might write a story based on the pursuit of Pancho Villa. General King writes that evidently identities over the wire were confused, saying: "No 'Col. W. H. Hunter' was at the Chicago dinner. No such statement was made by me to him or to anybody else, and my only contributions to the telephone exchange were when called up by the presiding officer at New York, and later by Loyall Farragut; and when, as announced on the program, blessed old 'Bones' Heuer, class of '65, at San Francisco, exchanged greetings with me at the Union League."

The Army and Navy Club, Washington, was unusually gay on March 23. Among those entertaining at dinner were Major and Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses and Lieut. John E. Iseman, U.S.N.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles presided at the mass meeting held at the First Congregational Church, Washington, on March 26, in memory of Miss Clara Barton, founder and first president of the American Red Cross Society.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel H. Gentry were honorees at a dinner given at the Young Hotel, Honolulu, recently, by ex-Governor and Mrs. D. A. Taggart, of New Hampshire, Captain Gentry being a native of that state who went recently to Hawaii to join the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Schofield Barracks. Governor and Mrs. Taggart have been the recipients of many social courtesies while in Honolulu, both by the Army and citizens, and have expressed themselves as charmed with the life in Hawaii. They sailed for the mainland March 22.

Harry B. Kirtland, a native of Ohio, a lawyer, a graduate of Harvard and of the Army Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, announces himself as a candidate for Congress against Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, and is conducting a vigorous campaign against him. Kirtland advocates: The abolition of the "pork barrel"; military training in the schools; increase of Regular Army not to exceed 250,000 men, including reserves; the Swiss or Australian plans of obligatory military training; government manufacture of munitions; an adequate reserve of trained officers, and a tariff revision that will do away with war taxes in time of peace.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

(Continued from page 989.)

railroad, and it was expected that it would be done on March 31.

Secretary Baker announced on March 28 a telegram from General Funston expressing concern over the shortage in auto trucks which will develop as General Pershing extends his line, and urging that immediate steps be taken to prepare against such a contingency. Secretary Baker stated that this would be done and orders would be given for additional trucks. With the two additional companies of auto trucks already ordered General Pershing will have within the next few days 162 trucks, but this number, General Funston observes, will not be sufficient.

Arrangements were made March 30 by Secretary Baker to supply General Pershing with more aeroplanes and also Cavalry horses as quickly as possible. Purchase of eight biplanes was authorized, as noted elsewhere. Delivery of all within thirty days was specified. Mr. Baker also indicated he might accept private offers of aeroplanes to the Government from the Aero Club of America and other civilian aviators.

The War Department was advised March 30 of the arrival at Fort Ringgold, Texas, of Troops I, L, and M, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

President Wilson on March 25 issued a statement from the White House charging that alarmist reports from the border of trouble in Mexico were inspired by agencies which desired to bring about our active intervention in Mexican affairs. After stating that he had requested the several news services to assist the Administration in avoiding any injury to the susceptibilities of the Mexicans, the President said: "The object of this traffic in falsehood is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the Government of the United States and the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties."

ADVANCED BASES IN MEXICO.

Two columns of General Pershing's expeditionary forces were on March 24 reported to be in the vicinity of Namiquipa, 120 miles southeast of Casas Grandes. General Pershing returned on March 26 to Casas Grandes and is reported to have announced that he had established an advanced base at El Valle, 120 miles south of Casas Grandes. Casas Grandes being 110 miles from the border, the American troops were then 230 miles in the interior of Mexico, with the distance daily increasing.

A statement as to U.S. troops in Mexico on March 26, asserted to be official, said: "Two companies of Infantry are at El Valle to protect General Pershing's advanced base. The principal interior base is at Casas Grandes, and this means the two companies of Infantry have marched 200 miles to the south. Colonel Dodd is commanding the advanced columns that are riding hard after Villa and his men, and General Pershing has divided his forces so as to provide supporting columns along the thinly stretched lines of communications from his most advanced base at El Valle. From El Valle another line is being maintained back to Casas Grandes, whence communication with the border is maintained. General Pershing himself is somewhere south of Casas Grandes, probably at Colonia Dublan, directing the work of holding together his forces and directing so far as possible the operations of Colonel Dodd. Cavalry is being used along the lines communicating with El Valle, where a detachment of Infantry is stationed."

THE ARMY AVIATORS.

Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, of the 1st Aeroplane Squadron, arrived at Columbus, N.M., March 25, after flying 165 miles from the interior of Mexico. He carried despatches to headquarters and from correspondents at the front. Lieutenant Dargue reported flying conditions poor. He said it was freezing in the mountains. His flying time was less than two hours and a half. Lieutenant Dargue left Columbus March 27 for a flight to the advance base at Casas Grandes.

Lieut. T. S. Bowen, of the Signal Corps, the aviator injured in a fall at Casas Grandes, arrived at San Antonio March 27 and was taken to the Fort Sam Houston Hospital. Lieutenant Bowen stated that the thin air of the high altitude and lack of gasoline and oil in the district occupied by the American troops were serious handicaps in the operation of the biplanes. He said that since joining the column the aeroplanes generally had been about sixty-five miles ahead of the Cavalry.

Attempts are being made to overcome some of the difficulties which the 1st Aero Squadron has experienced in its flights over the high altitude of Western Chihuahua. A higher powered engine and a larger propeller were installed at Columbus March 28 in the plane of Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, Sig. Corps. Two new engines also have been received at Columbus, and it is understood that other Army planes are to be re-equipped. Army aviators have reported that the power of their planes was too low to be suitable for flights over the mountainous regions, and that they should have a larger propeller reserve power. They also have reported their belief that in order to perform the military duty demanded of them the machines should be equipped with a control other than the one now in use. Water and gasoline stations

are being established at various points between Columbus and the furthest outposts.

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at San Diego, Cal., in commenting upon the request of General Pershing for eight more fliers is reported as saying: "There are four student aviators at North Island who are ready to take their junior military aviator's tests. But none has had experience in cross-country flying."

Following the practice that proved so successful in the Indian warfare in the 'seventies and 'eighties, the employment of friendly Indian scouts, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, on the request of General Funston directed that Indians in Arizona be enlisted as scouts and guides with the American forces in Mexico. Twenty Apache Indian scouts were selected by Capt. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 10th U.S. Cav., commander at Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty with General Pershing's force. General Funston sent instructions to choose them from those willing to volunteer and to prepare them for immediate despatch to General Pershing's headquarters. General Pershing made the original request for Indian scouts to General Funston. Under the present authorized strength of the Army seventy-five Indian scouts can be enlisted.

During the pursuit of Villa the U.S. troops in passing by Mexican villages have been winning the favor and good opinion of many Mexicans by paying them with solid cash for things purchasable, instead of taking everything they saw fit without payment, as Villa and his bandits have been doing. The Mexican villagers, having an eye to business, have also raised the prices of the goods they have to sell, not being slow to take advantage of the warlike conditions when they find Uncle Sam's men are willing to pay the prices asked.

Many villages have been passed by U.S. troops where it was reported that Villa had pressed into his service almost every boy and man capable of bearing a gun.

The Army camp at Columbus is now called Camp Furlong. This is the name by which it is designated in Army orders issued by the Southern Department.

Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, Q.M.C., was on March 27 ordered to El Paso, Texas, to take temporary charge of Motor Truck Company 5 (Jefferys).

The Carranza officials on March 24 reported that Villa was at El Oso, five miles south of Namiquipa, and that there were strong government columns at Santa Ana, south of him, and at Madera, to the west.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, retired, has been placed in command of Motor Truck Company No. 6, composed of Jeffery trucks, at Columbus, N.M.

With a badly wounded foot, Theodore Boudrean, Co. K, 16th Inf., arrived at the base hospital at Fort Bliss March 27 from Mexico. Private Boudrean says he shot himself in the foot accidentally.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following are reported movements of troops, both official and unofficial:

Two companies of the 24th Infantry on March 25 were assigned to the New Mexican border. Others were sent to Presidio, Fabens, Del Rio and Marfa, Texas. General Funston also sent portions of the 20th Infantry and the 14th Cavalry to guard Saunders and Marathon on the Southern Pacific.

Company D, 12th Infantry, arrived at Yuma, Ariz., March 18, from Nogales, Ariz. Camp was made on a site near the border formerly occupied by the border patrol.

Unofficial reports of March 26 announce that the location of the several columns of U.S. troops in Mexico on the morning of March 24 was as follows:

Col. George A. Dodd with a large Cavalry detachment was approaching Namiquipa from Cruces, a small ranch to the north.

Col. W. C. Brown with Cavalry was approaching Namiquipa from Barbicora, to the west.

Major Elwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., with Infantry and Cavalry was in camp at San José, thirty miles northwest of Namiquipa.

Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., with a command was at El Valle in camp, and a force under Major Elmer Lindsley, 7th Cav., was encamped at Chico.

Brigadier General Pershing, with the main column, was at Colonia Dublan, the base of the punitive expedition operations. The force in the field, it was reported, numbers nearly ten thousand men.

Troops I, K, L and M, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, have arrived at Fort Ringgold, Texas. The 24th (Negro) Infantry, about 1,800 strong, left Columbus March 28 for service in Mexico. Small detachments of Infantry and Cavalry are constantly going from Columbus to fill gaps caused by the distribution of the troops at Casas Grandes and by the men who had dropped out because of injuries and sickness.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The application of Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham, U.S.N., for a revision of the action of the Auditor in disallowing two items in his accounts is rejected because he has made no claim to the Auditor.

A contract was made with Mr. J. F. Hyde, of Hampton, Conn., by which he was to receive \$150 for the use of his land for a Militia camp. In pursuance of a verbal agreement he was also paid \$59 for injuries done to his property. This item for damages the Comptroller refuses to allow, as the agreement for it was inadvertently omitted from the lease.

A house was hired by the Q.M. in Manila, P.I., as quarters for Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., at a rental of \$50 month. As this was in excess of Captain Smith's allowance of \$48 for four rooms he paid the extra \$2. The house contained a long "sala," which was used as a combined living and dining room, it being separated about the middle by two benches about four feet high with a passage between them. On the theory that this "sala" was two rooms it was held that Captain Smith had five rooms and he was charged with \$42.64 excess quarters. The Comptroller overrules this decision of the War Department and the Auditor, holding that the house had only four rooms.

The committee in charge of the twenty-fourth annual Brooklyn Horse Show, to be held in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 12, 13, 14 and 15, announce the following military event: Class 45, Army endurance and control ride. For officers and enlisted men of the Regular Establishment and the National Guard of the several states. Prize, cup offered by the Whitehall Club. Distance, fifteen miles on bridle path, Brooklyn. Time held, Saturday, April

15, starting at Riding and Driving Club, finishing at some. Horse, no restrictions. Time, minimum one hour five minutes. No horse to be rubbed down or groomed in any way during the race. Weight to be carried, minimum 225 pounds. Saddle, any military. Pack, pommel, slicker, cantle, blanket and shelter half, saddle bags. Additional weight necessary to bring weight up to 225 pounds to be carried in saddle bags. No arms or personal equipment required. Time to count fifty points; condition to count fifty points. Service uniform. Entry free. Entries close Saturday, April 1; address Hamilton H. Salmon, secretary.

AEROPLANES PURCHASED FOR THE ARMY.

Announcement was made by the Secretary of War on March 30 of the purchase of eight additional aeroplanes for the Army, for use in connection with the pursuit of Villa. It is understood that this is only the first order that will be placed under the authority of the emergency Army appropriation bill which was passed a few days ago by Congress; \$500,000 of the emergency appropriation was set aside by Congress for the purchase of aeroplanes, their maintenance and repair. With this amount the Chief Signal Officer expects to equip two aero squadrons, supplying twenty-four aeroplanes. According to the plans of the War College there should be an aero squadron attached to each division of troops. The Army now has one aero squadron, aside from the San Diego school detachment and an aero company which has been sent to Manila. The aero company on duty in the Philippine Islands is equipped with four hydroplanes. There will be a further increase in the number of aeroplanes if the Chamberlain bill, now pending before the Senate, is accepted by Congress as the final form for the Army bill. It provides for seven complete divisions, which will give the Army seven aero squadrons or eighty-four aeroplanes with the troops. In addition to this there will be a detachment at the San Diego school which will need quite a number of aeroplanes.

Secretary Baker ordered the eight new aeroplanes without waiting for formal competitive bidding, but it is understood that further purchases will be bought only on competition and after thorough trials. Four of the new Army aeroplanes will be Curtiss machines and four of the Sturtevant type. They will cost about \$8,000 each, exclusive of extra parts. Some of the new machines will be delivered on the border in about two weeks. The last of them will not be available until about April 30. According to Secretary of War Baker the aeroplanes will be the most powerful ever acquired by the Army. The types were decided on upon the basis of their guaranteed efficiency, the rapidity at which they can attain a given altitude and their carrying capacity. They will be equipped with engines of 150 horsepower, as against eighty-five horsepower engines now used. Each will be equipped to carry a pilot and an observer and sufficient gasoline for a four hour sustained flight. As rapidly as the planes are completed they will be placed at the disposal of General Pershing. Of the eight machines sent to Mexico with the Pershing expedition only two were in working order at last report.

Capt. Virginius E. Clark, Sig. Corps, of the Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, who has been stationed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Lieut. D. W. Milling, who has been acting as instructor in the San Diego school, have been ordered to Washington to take charge of the work of organizing the additional aero companies.

Machines similar to the type purchased have been shipped in large numbers to the British and French flying corps and have given good service. They are said to develop a speed of eighty to ninety miles an hour with pilot and observer and can carry fuel for a 500-mile flight. The Curtiss machines offered by the Aero Club, as noted below, are of this type.

AVIATION NOTES.

Two high-powered aeroplanes of the latest type have been offered to the Government by the Aero Club of America, to equip Army aviators now in Mexico, who at present have only low-powered scouting type machines. The offer was made in a telegram sent to President Wilson, last week, which says: "The Aero Club, through the National Aeroplane Fund, has arranged to give to the United States Army two high-powered machines. Without aeroplanes the American forces in Mexico are seriously handicapped. The Aero Club has already mobilized nineteen licensed aviators who are willing to volunteer for service in Mexico and is paying the cost of sending them to aviation schools. These aviators are holding themselves subject to the orders of the Secretary of War. The club has also arranged for training in aviation Militia officers of fourteen states. Most of these Militiamen will be available to render service as aviators in a short space of time, forming a valuable reserve."

The War Department declined to accept the gift of two aeroplanes for lack of authority to do so. The military laws of the United States provide (Act of Feb. 27, 1906): "Nor shall any department or any officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property."

To enable the Government to accept the two aeroplanes, valued at \$10,000 each, the Aero Club of America then offered to sell the aeroplanes to the Government for \$1 each. This offer, made to the Secretary of War last Saturday, was made public on March 29, and action on it has not yet been reported.

The two machines are high powered Curtiss war planes. An arrangement was made with the Curtiss Company by which one machine was to be bought for cash from the club's treasury and the second paid for by subscriptions raised by the club.

Capt. William A. Glassford, former chief of the Signal Corps of the Western Department of the Army, with headquarters at San Francisco, as noted in Army orders last week, will assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., on April 3. He will relieve Capt. A. S. Cowan.

A despatch from Pensacola, Fla., March 29, reports that Lieut. R. C. Saufley, U.S.N., of the Naval Aerostatic Station there, raised the Navy altitude record for the second time when he ascended to a height of 16,700 feet in a Curtiss hydroaeroplane on Wednesday afternoon. The previous record in the Navy was 12,136 feet, made by Lieutenant Saufley Dec. 31, 1915. His recent flight was made without a passenger and was completed in three hours. Navy aviators say that his per-

formance breaks the world's altitude record for hydro-aeroplanes.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Board of Control of the Marine Corps Association announces that it has reduced the annual subscription price of the Marine Corps Gazette to \$1, single copies twenty-five cents each. The next issue of the Gazette will appear on June 1.

The importance assumed by dental surgery in treatment of the thousands of cases of wounded in modern trench warfare lends increased interest to the articles by Dr. George B. Hayes, in charge of the dental service of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, and by Mr. Walter Harrison, of Brighton, England, which are published in the March number of *The Dental Cosmos* of Philadelphia. Dr. Hayes presents data of a number of interesting cases, with photographs, which will be continued in further issues of the magazine. Mr. Harrison treats of "Public Dental Services," which are an undeniable military asset, in that they help to bring the recruit into the ranks with better teeth than he would have otherwise.

"The Way They Have In the Army," by Thomas O'Toole, published by John Lane Company, is an intimate account of life in the British Army, its peculiar rites, ceremonies and traditions, the whole gotten up for popular consumption. The casual reader learns from it the manner of life of enlisted men, non-commissioned officers and officers, soldiers' wives, how the wounded are dealt with, the different decorations and service ribbons, regimental traditions, and facts about the regimental colors.

In "War Letters of an American Woman," published by John Lane Company, Miss Marie Van Vorst presents the chronicle of her experiences during the war. In Paris, where she was living when the war broke out, she took a course of training in Red Cross work, and thus equipped, entered the service of the American Ambulance in the Pasteur Institute at Neuilly. Later, she visited London, Nice and Rome; but the surpassing interest of the book lies in the individual cases of heroism encountered in hospital.

"Adventures in Mexico," by George Frederick Ruxton, edited by Horace Kephart and published by the Outing Publishing Company of New York in the Outing Adventure Library, is a very valuable addition to the none too long list of books on the fascinating republic to the south of the Rio Grande, all the more valuable because of the present intensified interest in Mexican affairs. Mr. Ruxton was an Englishman who visited Mexico in 1846 at the time of our war with that country. Apparently he was intrusted with some secret mission, the exact nature of which he never reveals. From Vera Cruz he penetrated to Mexico City by way of Jalapa, and in view of the fact that Mexican officials furnished him with a military escort it is fair to presume that he traveled under the aegis of the British government. From the City of Mexico he traveled north to Santa Fe, about 2,000 miles over rough trails through Indian country. He had many adventures and always passed in danger of his life, through inability to being mistaken for "a Yankee jackass." But he survived Mexican bandits, vermin and Apaches to reach the Rocky Mountains and return to London via the United States. His story of his experiences, revived two generations after it was first published, is well worth reading.

"English Coast Defenses; From Roman Times to the Early Years of the Nineteenth Century," by George Clinch, and published by G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., of London, is one of those books produced by the war for popular consumption. It presents sketchily and in readable form descriptions of many famous old fortresses, with running commentary upon their archaeological and architectural points of interest. It is odd that a subject presenting so many attractive opportunities to the serious student of military engineering and its correlation with contemporary history should have been left to treatment in this cursory manner.

GIRLS' NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE.

As a result of the letter from Miss Theodora Booth, published in our issue of March 25, the young lady has been overwhelmed with letters of inquiry and encouragement coming from Governors and other public officials and from numerous private individuals. She has evidently set in motion a movement which may become an important auxiliary to the work of the patriotic organizations seeking to arouse this country to the necessity for co-operative action for the national defense. Concerning her plans Miss Booth now writes:

Kew Gardens, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
I am venturing to express a more detailed account of the movement I have been led to suggest for the advancement of patriotism by encouraging those gifts and characteristics which would qualify girls to help the soldiers of our country in times of war and loyal duty to our citizens in times of peace.

We aim, principally, to induce and encourage every girl to learn to do one thing well, so that each can say with one of old "this one thing I do." The order of choice is:

First Aid to the Wounded: Cut and roll bandages; prepare sponges and towels; sterilize instruments; dissect; diet, cooking and care of beds; correct use of tourniquet. All nurses enrolled come under heading of "First Aid to the Wounded."

First Aid to Soldiers' Families: Care of children; plain cooking; sewing; social service nursing.

First Aid in General Utility: Driving and understanding an automobile; riding, swimming and shooting; management of a motor boat; telegraphy and wireless codes; farming and agriculture; shorthand and correct reporting; geographical locations of states, principal cities, forts and hospitals.

We urge all girls to build up their health as we cannot afford to be sick. We must be strong for there are those who need us. Surely, sir, when you consider how comparatively little would be the time and energy and cost spent upon such accomplishments the outcome would far outweigh any sacrifice the effort might occasion. I hope hundreds will join us so that the work of the Girls' National Guard shall live on through our dear land. It would not only be a useful example of preparedness, but the figurative clasping of the hands,

of every American girl, drawn together by a mutual and loyal purpose—a love for her country.

These lists are open to change and addition, and when enrolling in the Girls' National Guard girls are required to write their names and addresses plainly, and state the way they wish to prepare in case of need. Any girl sending in one hundred names, will be given a position of honor. This is not a "one-girl" movement, it belongs to all the girls and its success depends upon them.

THEODORA BOOTH.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Brunswick, Ga., March 20, 1916.

The following extracts from the "Official Records," go to show that as far as Mexico is concerned, "there is nothing new under the sun," at least for fifty years back.

Confederate authorities to Gen. Francisco Garcia, April 1, 1864:

On April 3 a party of armed men crossed into Texas and plundered in the vicinity of this post. I demand that we may be permitted to send an armed party into Mexico to co-operate with your troops in the pursuit of this company of robbers and to render any assistance that may be in our power.

Mexican answer to above:

I cannot permit any armed force to pass upon our territory, even for the laudable purpose of pursuing and chastising the criminals. Never has Mexico needed the help of another country to carry out her regulations. Everything shall be done to mete out justice to the robbers, but, strictly speaking, only in keeping with the dignity of the country.

S. S. Brown to Gen. Lew Wallace, Jan. 13, 1865:

In regard to feelings of Mexicans, they are for the time being simulated toward and in favor of the French. But they are to a man at heart bitterly opposed to them.

Dolan to General Hurlbut, April 16, 1865:

Within the last ten days times on the frontier have been exciting, on the Mexican side especially. General Cortina, with about 350 men, pronounced against the empire on April 1.

A. H. Caredo to General Osterhaus, June 4, 1865:

Mr. Quintero is ostensibly enlisted in the Imperial cause, but is really working for an uprising in Texas, while the French and Mexicans hold the frontier. This enterprise has received a sudden shock from the rapid success of the Federal arms, but is by no means extinct.

General Grant to President Johnson, July 15, 1865:

Mexico has enough men, if she had arms, to defend herself. With the large surplus on hand, I do not see why we should not sell them to the only government we recognize on the Mexican soil.

General Carleton to Adjutant General of the Army Aug. 14, 1865:

There are a few individuals who rejoice at the coming of the French, but the majority view it with shame and humiliation.

General Grant to General Sheridan, Oct. 22, 1865:

If I had my way, I would use U.S. forces to give the Mexicans the Rio Grande country to start from; that is, I would clear out the south bank for them.

Sheridan to Grant, Nov. 20, 1865:

Some of our soldiers who were visiting Matamoras were arrested and put to work on the fortifications, and our officers and men on the river were fired upon. They are always ready with an apology.

Sheridan to Grant, Dec. 15, 1865:

General Mejia made a proposition to General Weitzel to turn over Matamoras for the sum of \$200,000. The money was about to be paid, but General Crawford arrived and offered a greater sum, which broke the whole affair up and has put things in a regular mess.

JOHN C. STILES.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been written recently on the subject of Army expansion, and the writers have, as a rule, been men in a position to know the subject. I wish to make a statement relative to the articles that I have read and it is this: most of the writers have been or are at present members of the National Guard and I think, likely, are inspired with a loyalty to the organization and a desire to further its interest; this I deem commendable on their part, but I cannot see how any man of military experience, one who has had enough experience to hold a commission, could, from a standpoint of efficiency alone, recommend that the National Guard of the United States be made a part of our first line of defense, or even the second line, as the Guard stands today.

I have held commissions from first lieutenant to major in the line, as well as staff appointments to the number of about seven, over a period of twenty years; I also was in Santiago as a brigade surgeon in 1898, and in Havana in the same capacity in 1899, where I was fortunate enough to be brigaded with Regulars, and it was there I began to realize the deplorable inefficiency of the National Guard. This inefficiency is in every department; some of the states have better organizations than others, but as a whole the National Guard is inefficient, and this condition will always be present as long as officers are elected by the men and as long as the officers, a great many of them, are so poorly educated as to be unable to rise to the standard of that required for a second lieutenancy in the Regular Service. War now is a science, and it does not offer the opportunities to men not up in higher mathematics as in the old days, when company drill was about all that it was necessary for an officer to know.

The attempt at discipline in the Guard is far short of that necessary to make soldiers. Now I do not mean by this criticism that the Guard is useless; it can be made use of in the building up of a new Army, by making each officer take an examination under an Army board, and in this way ascertain as to his fitness to hold a commission, and those who pass such an examination should be given the first chance in the new organization. All enlisted men going into the new organization should be examined as to physical fitness, but we would find that, according to the present Regular Army standards, less than sixty per cent. would be able to pass. The standard of physical fitness could be lowered a little without detracting from the efficiency of the organization.

The members of the National Guard deserve a great amount of credit for the work they have done and the expense they have gone to in making the Guard as good an organization as it is, and in the days when the machinery of war was not so complicated they were able to do fairly good work in the field, but with the engines of destruction we now possess, or should possess, as a first class Power, it requires more than company drill to make a soldier. Get these same men away from the

state, and politics, and put them under the instruction of Army officers and give them the encouragement they deserve, for it is their loyalty to the country, and their patriotism, that has made them give up time and money, many of them for years, to accomplish what they have done, and you will make soldiers of them that the country will be proud of.

P. D. MACNAUGHTON.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher and Mayor Mitchel, of New York, will review a citizens' preparedness parade which will be held in New York city on Saturday, May 13, according to an announcement of the committee of arrangements. The various trades are now being organized and will march in divisions. No uniforms will be permitted and all will march on foot.

Mayor Littleton, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has announced the receipt of numerous favorable replies to the informal invitations to a convention of Southern and Western mayors on national defense which he will probably set for June 3. Mayor Mitchel, of New York, will be asked to preside.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, of New York, alive to the necessity of having more stringent regulations in regard to the transport and loading of explosives in the vicinity of New York, held a conference on the matter March 30 which was attended by Army and Navy officers in the Commissioner's office at Pier A.

The Arizona State Rifle Association announce a big rifle meet of the Southwest at Tucson, Ariz., April 12, 13, 14 and 15, to be held by the Arizona Rifle Association and its twenty-three affiliated clubs. There will also be teams entered from the National Guard organizations and the Army.

The eleventh annual amateur championship of America at clay birds will be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, of the city of New York, on Friday, May 5, and Saturday, May 6, 1916, at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N.Y. Those desiring full particulars should address George J. Corbett, New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N.Y.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute was celebrated in Philadelphia, Pa., on March 27, by a review and parade of the regiment before Mayor Smith in the morning and a review by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, in the evening. There were also a number of interesting drills.

Up to March 23 41,500 widows of British soldiers killed during the present war had reported to the British Army Council, according to a statement in the House of Commons. In addition to these there are 8,000 widows of sailors, a total of 49,500 widows officially known. British casualties in March, as compiled from the published lists, amounted to 1,107 officers and 19,317 men.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 28, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Probational 2d Lieut. Oscar Otto Kuentz, C.E., to be second lieutenant, C.E., from April 1, 1915, the date of his original appointment. (The incumbent's probational appointment will expire March 31, 1916.)

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Manuel Font, of Porto Rico, to be second lieutenant from Oct. 22, 1915, vice 2d Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, promoted Sept. 1, 1915.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., to be colonel March 24, 1916, vice Black, appointed Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general.

Major Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel March 24, 1916, vice Patrick, promoted.

Capt. Max C. Tyler, C.E., to be major March 24, 1916, vice Meriwether L. Walker, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert H. Acher, C.E., to be captain March 24, 1916, vice Tyler, promoted.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Henry C. Rexach, P.R.R.I., to be captain Sept. 1, 1915, vice Capt. Laurance Angel, resigned.

First Lieut. Pedro J. Parra, P.R.R.I., to be captain Sept. 6, 1915, vice Decker, retired from active service Sept. 5, 1915.

Second Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, P.R.R.I., to be first lieutenant Sept. 1, 1915, vice Rexach, promoted.

Second Lieut. Urbino Nadal, P.R.R.I., to be first lieutenant Sept. 6, 1915, vice Parra, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Army sent to the Senate March 20, and which appeared in our issue of March 25, pp. 961, 962, were confirmed by the Senate March 28.

S.O. 7, MARCH 24, 1916, CHIEF OF ENGRS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Chief of Engineers, hereby assumes command of the Corps of Engineers and charge of the Engineer Department.

Existing orders and regulations from this office will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

W. M. BLACK, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A.

S.O. 8, MARCH 24, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, C.A.C.

Col. George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, upon arrival in United States to San Antonio; take station that place for duty as Judge Advocate, Southern Department.

G.O. 9, MARCH 9, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. The act of Congress approved May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. 108), making appropriation for the support of the Army, fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, provides:

"That hereafter the United States shall furnish mounts and horse equipments for all officers of the Army below the grade of major required to be mounted, but in case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he shall receive an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount, and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts."

The purpose of this provision is to cover the necessary ex-

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

April 1, 1916.

pense, and to encourage individual ownership, thereby increasing interest and effort to assure a superior type of mount for mounted officers in the military service.

2. Hereafter private mounts owned by officers of all grades in the Army, for which the Government expends public funds in the matter of maintenance and care, or additional pay, must at least equal the requirements contained in the specifications prepared under the direction of the Quartermaster General, and published for the guidance of all concerned in the inspection and purchase of public animals for the military service, subject to the following modifications:

a. For all officers of the mounted service who are 5 feet 10 inches or over in height and when only one mount is owned, it will be required that such animal shall be at least 15 hands 2 inches in height.

b. For all officers of the mounted service who are under 5 feet 10 inches in height, and for all officers of the dismounted service, it will be required, when only one mount is owned, that such animal shall be at least 15 hands in height.

c. For all officers of both the mounted and dismounted service where a second mount is owned, the minimum requirement of height for such animal will be 15 hands.

d. White or gray horses and stallions will be considered unsuitable mounts. Mares will be considered suitable only when exceptionally well qualified.

e. The weight should in all cases conform to height and both be such as to cause the animal, when in normal flesh, to be well proportioned and a good weight carrier. Animals which fail to meet the foregoing requirements, but which have heretofore been considered suitable mounts, will, while serviceable, be so continued only for their present owners.

3. It will be the duty of post commanders to ascertain which officers of their respective commands are drawing additional pay for furnishing their own mounts, or are having private mounts maintained at Government expense. They will assure themselves by personal inspection and actual test that all private mounts at their respective posts for which additional pay is drawn, or that are foraged at Government expense, conform to the requirements of this order, and are such as will enable the officer to perform properly all his mounted duties, both in garrison and in the field. A certificate of suitability will be required in all cases of change of ownership.

4. All private mounts will be inspected at least once a year by post commanders, and when found unserviceable or unsuitable, thirty days will be given to the officer to dispose of the same, after which time they will not be foraged or maintained at Government expense, nor will additional pay therefor be allowed. A certificate of such inspection and suitability will be furnished the quartermaster, who will keep a register of private mounts, which will show that all animals foraged at Government expense, or for which additional pay is allowed, have been properly inspected, together with date of inspection, and no such mount shall be shipped on a Government bill of lading which has not been inspected and passed within the current year. No animal will be passed as a suitable mount that is less than four years old.

5. All orders and circulars, or parts thereof, or instructions inconsistent with the provisions of this order, are hereby rescinded.

II.—Sec. 3, Par. II, G.O. 43, War D., 1915, is amended to read as follows:

3. With a view to carrying out this plan, all medical officers of the Organized Militia who are of sound health, of good moral character, and citizens of the United States, will be eligible for nomination to take the examination for certificates of proficiency: Provided, That they shall have completed the prescribed course of instruction and received certificates covering the several subjects thereof from the inspector-instructors or proper state authorities, or that they shall have been active commissioned medical officers of the Organized Militia for at least ten consecutive years, or the equivalent thereof in the Medical Corps, U.S.A.

III.—Photostat copies of the identification records of soldiers are regarded as photographic copies within the meaning of that term as used in Par. 1, G.O. 32, War D., 1909, and when duly authenticated, such photostat copies may be admitted as evidence in trials before general courts-martial or military commissions.

IV.—Sec. (d), Par. 28, is added to G.O. 14, War D., 1912:

(d) While engaged in topographical field work in connection with the progressive military map of the United States, and for three years from the date of relief from such duty, line officers are exempt in the subject of military topography; provided that they have been continuously on this duty for at least four months and have rendered a satisfactory report and map.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 10, MARCH 15, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Announces that G.O. 24, War D., 1915, in so far as it relates to target practice for Coast Artillery troops, is rescinded. New regulations are substituted therefor.

1. Target year.—The target year will begin on Jan. 1 and end on Dec. 31.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave two months and seven days, to expire July 10, 1916, to Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser. (March 27, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave two months, about May 21, 1916, to Capt. Abraham G. Lott, G.S. (March 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. A. S. Fuger, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, April 20, 1916. (March 22, War D.)

Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., now on leave at Galveston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major Kensey J. Hampton, Q.M.C., will report to C.O. Central Department, for instructions and temporary duty pertaining to the camp of instruction and joint camp of Field Artillery to be held at Sparta, Wis. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., Q.M.C., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty in charge of an auxiliary remount depot at that point. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. William L. Lowe, Q.M.C. (Cavalry), is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, March 25, 1916. He will join troop to which assigned. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. Thomas W. Holliday, Q.M.C., to El Paso, Texas, for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 5 (Jefferys). (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Q.M.C., to the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla., for temporary duty in connection with the purchase of public animals. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Q.M.C., to Columbus, N.M., for duty as assistant to the quartermaster, U.S. Expeditionary Forces. (March 28, War D.)

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, Q.M.C., to Columbus, N.M., U.S. Expeditionary Forces for temporary duty. (March 15, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Donnelly, Q.M.C. (appointed March 23, 1916, from electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as electrician. (March 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, M.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C., relieved. (March 24, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C. (March 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps will proceed at once to the place specified after his name for assignment to temporary duty with the organization indicated: Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, Brownsville, Texas, 4th Inf.; William S. Shields, Brownsville, Texas, 3d Cav.; William M. Smart, Harlingen, Texas, Field Hospital No. 5; Jesse R. Harris, Harlingen, Texas, Field Hospital No. 5; Edward M. Talbott,

Harlingen, Texas, 6th Cav.; Charles L. Foster, Mission, Texas, 28th Inf.; Robert W. Kerr, Fort Clark, Texas, 14th Cav.; William K. Bartlett Eagle Pass, Texas, 17th Inf.; James S. Fox, El Paso, Texas, 7th Inf., and Craig R. Snyder, Douglas, Ariz., 18th Inf.; Major Cosam J. Bartlett, Douglas, Ariz., 22d Inf.; Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood Columbus, N.M., 12th Cav.; Major James L. Bevans, El Paso, Texas, 20th Inf.; Capt. Thomas J. Flynn, Nogales, Ariz., 12th Inf.; William B. Meister, Nogales, Ariz., 12th Inf.; George E. Pariseau, El Paso, Texas, 23d Inf., and George H. Scott, El Paso, Texas, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, Fort Bliss, Texas, base hospital, and Major William L. Keller, Fort Bliss, Texas, base hospital. (March 23, War D.)

The following medical officers will report for temporary duty as follows: Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S. Army, commanding U.S. Expeditionary Forces, Columbus, N.M.; Major George H. R. Gosman, M.C., to the C.O., 13th Cavalry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Charles C. Demmer, M.C., to C.O., 10th Cavalry, Hatchita, N.M. (March 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Adolphus A. McDaniel, M.R.C., Kingville, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment. (March 15, S.D.)

The following medical officers are assigned to temporary duty as follows: Major William R. Eastman, M.C., to 7th Cavalry, Hatchita, N.M.; Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., to Ambulance Company No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Larry B. McCaffrey, M.C., to Field Hospital Company No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., to 6th Infantry, Columbus, N.M.; 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., to 20th Infantry, camp at Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., to Kingsville, Texas. (March 14, S.D.)

The following medical officers are assigned to temporary duty as follows: Major Carroll D. Buck, M.C., to 6th Infantry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Charles F. Morse, M.C., to 13th Cavalry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., to 10th Cavalry, Hatchita, N.M.; Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C., to 11th Cavalry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C., to Field Hospital Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. William A. Wickline, M.C., to Ambulance Co. No. 7, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., to Field Hospital Co. No. 7, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., to Ambulance Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., to 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, M.C., to 16th Infantry, Columbus, N.M.; Capt. Edward C. Register, M.C., to 7th Cavalry, Hatchita, N.M. (March 15, S.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Richard M. English, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted, March 23, 1916. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. James G. Flynn, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Crockett, Texas. (March 25, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Lasher Hart, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer is accepted, March 28, 1916. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Justus M. Wheate, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Riley, Cal. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Leo F. Schiff, M.R.C., to active duty in the service of the United States at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. (March 27, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, upon the completion of their examination for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, and will then proceed to Harlingen, Texas, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 5; First Lieuts. Joseph L. Farden and Charles G. Hutter. (March 23, War D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

The leave granted Contract Surg. Ernest C. Dalton is extended one month. (March 24, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Smith, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at the Medical Supply Depot, Manila, P.I., and will repair to his home. (March 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Neville Craig, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Bayard, N.M., and will repair to his home. (March 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, is detailed and announced as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, retired, relieved. (March 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakyn, C.E., from station at Kansas City, Mo., and from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, upon the completion of the special course of instruction for field officers, and will then repair to Washington for duty. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Engineer, Southern Department. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. H. Lee, C.E., from station at Wheeling, W.Va., to station at Dam No. 14, Ohio River, Woodland, W.Va., in connection with his present duties. (March 25, War D.)

Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers. (March 15, S.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Edward Martin, Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (March 23, War D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 66, War D., March 20, 1916, relating to Ord. Sergt. Edward Martin, is revoked. (March 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar P. Williston, Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty, and to relieve Ord. Sergt. Robert Turley, who will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (March 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following officers of the Signal Corps will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty: Capts. Herbert L. Evans and John B. Christian. (March 24, War D.)

First Lieut. William W. Harris, Jr., S.C., in addition to his other duties will report to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty as acting signal officer of that department. (March 24, War D.)

First Class Sergt. George M. Dusenberry, S.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent on the transports to leave Manila May 15, 1916, to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward A. Seeley, S.C., Fort Leavenworth, to Manila on the transport to leave July 5, 1916, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Master Signal Electrn. Charles W. Chadbourne, Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to El Paso, Texas, reporting to Capt. Hanson B. Black, S.C., signal officer, U.S. Expeditionary Forces, for temporary duty. (March 13, S.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles A. Little, S.C., to Alaska, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

One telegraph section of Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed with all pertaining equipment, transportation, etc., and with necessary extra equipment to Columbus, N.M., and report to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S. Army, commanding U.S. Expeditionary Forces. (March 15, S.D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 67, March 21, 1916, War D., as directs Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, March 25, 1916, to report to C.O. Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as assistant to the Q.M., is amended so as to direct Captain Holbrook to report for duty as Q.M. and in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks, and in addition to those duties to assume charge of construction work at Fort Riley, relieving Capt. Frederick J. Herman, Q.M.C., of those duties. Captain Herman will report to the C.O. of Fort Riley for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (March 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. Augustin G. Rudd, 4th Cav., from treatment

at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and is attached for duty to the 8th Cavalry. He will join latter regiment for duty until such time as he may become fit for tropical service. (March 28, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

The following officers of the 5th Cavalry are relieved from their present duties and will join their regiment: Majors Nathaniel F. McClure, Lawrence J. Fleming and William J. Glasgow, 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin and 2d Lieut. Harold Thompson. (March 22, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

COL. G. H. SANDS, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Allen G. Thurman, 11th Cav., now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will join his regiment. (March 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Lieut. D. C. Cubbison, 2d Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, June 2, 1916. (March 27, War D.)

Capt. Edward H. De Armond, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, April 21, 1916, vice Capt. Albert S. Fugger, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, April 20, 1916. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. Edward H. De Armond, 2d Field Art., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, April 21, 1916, to report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Lieut. Col. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Field Art., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (March 29, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 3d Field Art., to New York city for temporary duty as inspector-instructor of Militia. (March 29, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 5th Field Art., from assignment to that regiment, July 1, 1916, and will report in person on that date at Fort Sill, Okla., for duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery. (March 27, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Regt. Q.M. Sergt. John Arnold, 6th Field Art., is placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Imhof, Battery B, 6th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of Iowa and transferred as sergeant to Battery F, 6th Field Art. He will be sent to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (March 29, War D.)

Sergt. Jerry Havranek, Battery F, 6th Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas, is detailed to duty with the Militia of Iowa and will be sent to Clinton, Iowa, for duty with Battery A, Field Art. (March 29, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Webster A. Capron, Field Art., is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, July 2, 1916. (March 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., Field Art., is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, June 3, 1916, and 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 2d Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, June 2, 1916. Lieutenant Thorp will proceed on first available transport to leave San Francisco after June 3, 1916, to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Upon his relief from duty with Militia, Lieutenant Thorp will join the 6th Field Artillery, to which he is attached, for duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to proceed to San Francisco in compliance with this order. (March 27, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Leave two months, about May 20, 1916, to Major John E. Woodward, 15th Inf. (March 27, War D.)

First Sergt. Ethan B. Wright, Co. C, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 29, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Sick leave two months, about March 15, 1916, to Major Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf. (March 13, S.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. L. W. V. KENNON, ATTACHED.

Sergt. John J. McMahon, Co. I, 26th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of Virginia and will be sent to Harlingen, Texas, for duty. (March 25, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave two months, effective about April 20, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 29th Inf. (March 20, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Major Henry T. Ferguson, 30th Inf., is attached to the 9th Infantry. (March 22, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Edward K. Massee, Inf., now attached to the 2d Infantry, is assigned to the 22d Infantry and will join regiment. (March 28, War D.)

STAFF OFFICERS FOR LINE DUTY.

The senior staff officer, not a chaplain or medical officer, stationed at each of the following posts will, whenever no line officer is on duty at the station, exercise the functions of commanding officer of the post: Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 25, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Harry A. Leonhauser, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., relieving Capt. James M. Burroughs, Q.M.C., who will proceed with the least practicable delay to Kansas City, Mo., for duty pertaining to the purchase of horses and mules for the Army. (March 24, War D.)

Major Robert G. Paxton, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting quartermaster at Fort Myer, Va., relieving Capt. Thomas W. Holliday, Q.M.C. (March 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, Cal. (March 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty at Columbus, N.M., in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 6 (Jefferys). (March 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Sigmund Vogler, retired, is detailed at the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo., from March 20, 1916. (March 25, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Major Michael M. McNamee, Cav., Capt. William H. Paiter, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Field Art., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice Capts. Wallace B. Scales and Theodore B. Taylor, and 1st Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 5th Cav., relieved. (March 22, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Washington Barracks, D.C., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Major Albert E. Waldron, C.E., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., Capt. John H. Hodges, C.E., Chaplain John E. Rochford, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C. (March 24, War D.)

A board of officers of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, to consist of Capt. Virginius E. Clark, 1st Lieuts. Thomas De W. Milling and Byron Q. Jones, is appointed to meet in Washington for the purpose of inspecting and testing aeroplanes. (March 25, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1916.

	Arrive Leave	Arrive Honolulu S.F.	Arrive about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Transports						
Sherman	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	Mar. 27	Apr. 3	12	
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13	
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	18	
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	18	
Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.						
Transports						
Leaves Nagasaki	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Arrive about	Lay days at S.F.	
Manila	about	about	about	about		
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23	
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 18	22	
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 18	23	
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 18	23	
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23	

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At New York. Sailed for Manila via Panama April 30, 1916.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—Left Cristobal for New York March 21. Arrived at New York March 29, 1916.

LOGAN—Left Nagasaki, en route San Francisco, March 27, 1916.

LISCOM—At Manila.

MCGLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITTE—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco March 6 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., March 15; left Guam March 28, 1916.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., March 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki March 21.

WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMITSTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133 Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos.

C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—In Alaskan waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 19, 1916.

Mrs. William W. West, wife of Lieutenant West, 13th Cav., from Columbus, N.M., and her small son are guests of her aunt, Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, and Colonel Holbrook. Mrs. Hospital, wife of Lieutenant Hospital, 13th Cav., is the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Craig. Mrs. Charles C. Bowling, of Columbia, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman.

Capt. and Mrs. Ward gave a charming St. Patrick's Day dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Scott. Mrs. M. S. Jarvis gave a bridge-tea on Wednesday and was assisted by Mesdames Nuttman, Bundel, Miss Roberts, Fleming and Miss Pigott.

Mrs. Frank J. Morrow was luncheon hostess on Wednesday in honor of Miss Allen, of Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene announce the birth of a son, James Scott Greene, Jr., on Thursday, March 16.

Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh gave a beautiful dinner on Friday in honor of their guest and niece, Miss Emily Dodge, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Major Winship and Captain Peed had dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Miss Pigott, Miss Emilie Cabanne, Miss Allen, Major Cheney, Captains Galcher and Beacham. Mrs. Riggan, guest of her sister, Mrs. Roger Brooke, and Major Brooke, returned to her home in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Monday. The many friends of Mrs. James Allen Stevens (Evelyn Bailey) are welcoming her back to the post. Her husband, Lieutenant Stevens, has been sent on a four months' mapping detail along the Mexican border. Mrs. Stevens will be with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Bailey, during his absence.

Mrs. D. R. Anthony entertained at dinner last evening at her home on the North Esplanade in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler. Capt. and Mrs. Ira C. Welborn had dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. A. Parker, Major and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Captains Galcher and Peed. Mrs. H. L. Roberts left Tuesday with her two children to visit her mother, Mrs. Eager, of San Antonio, Col. and Mrs. Roberts sail for station in Honolulu on the April transport.

Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure entertained on Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. R. J. Fleming and for fifty guests. Mrs. McClure was assisted by Mesdames Shockley, Hornbrook, Heintzelman and Scott, and by the Misses Heintzelman, Martin, Hornbrook, Fleming, Dodge, Cabanne and Scales. Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of Kansas City, was the guest of Miss Beauregard Wednesday. Mrs. Celeste Hillabold is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Armstrong, and Captain Armstrong. Miss Elizabeth Knight, of Rochester, N.Y., entertained at tea Wednesday for the young women and young matrons of the garrison. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Thom Catron, Mrs. Roy Coles and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Danzer Klemm were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd this week. The ladies of the First Aid class, who have just finished their course under direction of Major Shockley, gave an informal tea on Sunday in his honor at the quarters of Mrs. D. F. Craig, and presented to Mrs. Shockley a hammered silver sandwich tray in token of their appreciation of Major Shockley's instruction.

The children of Prof. Thomas Scard's dancing class gave a fancy dress party at Pope hall on Saturday evening. The children's class from the city were present and number of invited guests. The grand march started promptly at seven o'clock, and most impressive array of juvenile gypsies, clowns, colonial dames, Yama Yama men and characters from Mother Goose melodies tripped the light fantastic until ten o'clock. Professor Scard has taught most successfully two generations of Army children.

Margaret Moreno won the spelling contest for the township at Lansing last week. She will represent the post school at the county contest this week. Miss Allen, daughter of Colonel Allen, field officers' class, is the house guest of Mrs. Frank J. Morrow.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 26, 1916.

Major and Mrs. William J. Lutz gave a dinner for ten on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, who leave this week for the Philippines. Mrs. Arthur Cassels, wife of Captain Cassels, 1st F.A., en route from Honolulu to her home in Charleston, S.C., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King on Wednesday. Mr. James Gillen, brother of Mrs. Carl A. Martin, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Martin last week. Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. V. D. Dixon, and Captain Dixon. Miss Carolyn Shields, of Chicago, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ryther. Little Katherine Gregory gave a party on Friday in honor of her sixth birthday anniversary. Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, accompanied by Miss Charlotte Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., is spending the spring vacation with Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryther had dinner on Friday in honor of Miss Carolyn Shields, of Chicago, and for Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Lieutenant Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulmer and Major S. A. Cheney. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Bowles had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Ferguson, Eltinge, Christian and Morrow. Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman gave a dinner for about thirty on Friday, their guests later attending the hop at Pope Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh gave a dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. William West and Lieut. James S. Greene. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks. The guests were the officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry, Major and Mrs. W. J. Lutz, Capt. and Mrs. M. N. Falls and Major and Mrs. Smith of Atchison, Kas. Capt. H. S. Kerrick is in Washington, D.C., on leave. Miss Jewett is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Jewett, and Mrs. Jewett, Col. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, after visiting Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, have left for San Francisco. Mrs. Eugene Ely and son, Marion, were guests of Mrs. J. H. Wheeler and Mrs. J. P. Wheeler at Sunday dinner. Mrs. Allen, wife of Colonel Allen, of the field officers' class, has arrived and is at home in Otis hall. Miss Ethel Allen, who has been visiting relatives in Chanute, Kas., has returned to the post. Captain Drum entertained informally at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman gave a line party Friday evening in honor of Margaret and Charles Weeks, inviting a number of their young friends. Miss Shug Reaume and Miss Roberto Fleming were guests of Mrs. Mann in Kansas City on Wednesday for luncheon at the Hotel Muehlbach, followed by a theater party at the Shubert. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and little daughter Carroll are at home at their quarters.

Mrs. Frederick Boye, bride of Lieutenant Boye, will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rapp Brush during the absence of Lieutenant Boye in Mexico. Capt. and Mrs. Weeks and children departed Saturday for a two months' visit in California previous to sailing on the June transport for the Philippines. Majors McClure, Glasgow, Fleming and Lieutenant Mann left on Friday to join their regiments. Major C. H. Martin, 18th Inf., special field officers' class, departed on Friday to join his regiment.

The members of the ladies' riding class on Thursday called in a body upon Lieut. and Mrs. Mann and presented them with a very handsome set of after-dinner coffee cups of silver. Lieutenant Mann was their instructor for the past year, and in his absence the class will be continued under the instruction of Capt. Daniel S. Craig. As an appreciation of their respect and esteem the non-commissioned officers of the colored detachment presented to Mrs. Herbert E. Mann, wife of Lieutenant Mann, a beautiful silver coffee percolator and tea kettle. The presentation was made on the day of Lieutenant Mann's departure for his regiment at Columbus.

Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. E. D. Lysle on Wednesday were guests of Mrs. Sterling Morton, of Kansas City, at luncheon, after which Mrs. Lysle entertained at tea at the Hotel Muehlbach in honor of Miss Fritz Scheff. Miss Josephine

Shields, of Kansas City, Mo., was week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes. Mrs. E. F. Haines, wife of Dr. Haines, formerly stationed here, was the guest of Mrs. H. S. Kerrick last week. She is on her way to her home in Massachusetts from the border.

Mrs. Farr entertained the Tuesday luncheon club this week. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Valentine, of Burlington, Iowa, guests of their daughter, Mrs. C. M. Bundel, and Captain Bundel, and Major and Mrs. M. S. Jarvis were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bundel on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Morgan and Miss May Morgan, of Shelburne Point, Vt., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene. Mrs. Fales entertained the Thursday luncheon club this week. In honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hisen, of Chicago, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Muncaster entertained a number of young people of the garrison at supper on Sunday.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 26, 1916.

Miss Florence Biegler entertained her young friends Saturday night, March 18, with a bal masque at the officers' mess hall. Capt. and Mrs. Biegler were chaperones. Mrs. Mason had Sunday supper for Mesdames Biegler, Beery, Doyle and Smith. The ladies of the post have organized a Monday Sewing Club during Lent and under supervision of Mrs. Quackenbush are making many garments for the little ones at the Children's Hospital.

Mr. Hollingsworth gave a pretty tea Tuesday. Mesdames Johnson, Mason, Boak and Adams assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser gave a unique cabaret dinner and dance Wednesday. An elaborate menu was served and between courses each guest was called upon to assist in the entertainment. Many of the "stunts" were very original. The gracious hosts were gratulated upon having one of the most enjoyable functions of the season.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Schmittner, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Barger, of Columbus, Misses Brenner, Braustetter and McIntyre and Mr. Yeates. Dr. and Mrs. Boak gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Madame Boak and Mrs. Morse. A bridge party was given at the officers' mess hall Friday night for the benefit of the Children's Hospital fund. All the officers and ladies attended and a substantial amount was collected by Mrs. Johnson, who suggested the entertainment. Prizes were won by Mesdames Burr and Townes and Miss Brenner, Colonel Wilcox, Dr. Warfield and Captain Schlanser.

Mrs. Johnson gave a luncheon and theater party Saturday for Miss McIntyre, of Salt Lake City. Mesdames Burr and Morse, Miss Howard and Mr. Yeates. Capt. Harry Beery is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis at Grant Hospital, in Columbus.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

El Paso, Texas, March 25, 1916.

The regiment is now nicely settled in camp and several of the families of officers are preparing to come from Galveston to El Paso, as it appears we are to remain here indefinitely. Mrs. Sillman and Mrs. Bullock have already arrived, and Mrs. Halford is due to-night. Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou are expected to join Captain Corey some time next week. Capt. F. S. Young has been appointed regimental quartermaster, succeeding Captain Peed, who has been detailed to command Motor Truck Co. No. 5, now being assembled at Columbus, N.M. Colonel Taylor, in command of the 8th Cavalry at Fort Bliss, was a visitor in camp to-day.

Mrs. John L. Hines and the Misses Hines were guests of Lieutenant Stevens at dinner at the club on Wednesday. Mrs. Lockett has gone to Fort Oglethorpe to stay with Lieutenant Lockett's mother, wife of Colonel Lockett, 11th Cav., rather than come here and take chances of the regiment being ordered into Mexico.

Captain Lee, R.Q.M., arrived in El Paso last night, but leaves to-day for Columbus to assume command of Motor Truck Co. No. 5. Lieutenant Halford was a dinner guest of Mrs. Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf., last week. Mrs. Bowen is a sister of Mrs. Halford. Lieutenant Lindh was one of the hosts at a theater party Wednesday night, the others being Lieutenant McDonald and Mendenhall, and the guests being the Misses Berry, of the 4th Field Artillery, and Miss Davis, of Fort Bliss.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 18, 1916

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY
KING & KING
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

F.W. DEVOE & C.T. RAYMONDS CO.
 ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
 542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK

CASH PAID for sketches, Mil. nature, suitable for menus, programs, place cards, etc.
 The Eagle Press—Printers—Engravers, Portland, Me.

Army and Navy Preparatory School of Correspondence

THEO. NELSON, U.S.N.A., Class of 1903 W. MCLEES MEEK, PH.B.
 Prepares candidates for entrance examinations to Annapolis and West Point exclusively
 Suite 1320, 30 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

Newport, Rhode Island Furnished cottages to rent for the Summer. On the Cliffs, accessible convenient. One cottage suitable for one or two people only, \$100.00 per week. One cottage, ten rooms, \$700.00 for the season. One cottage, ten rooms, \$500.00 for the season. Apply to R.J. LESSING ANNEX, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

UNIFORM EXCHANGE
 Army uniforms and equipments bought, sold and exchanged, renovated. B. SLOAN, 217 West 55th St., New York city. Telephone 2181 Circle.

WANTED: A SERGEANT, RETIRED, UNITED STATES HOSPITAL CORPS, FOR FIRST AID WORK, in a large plant located near Newark, N.J. Address H. I., c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

FOR RENT—A LARGE APARTMENT fully furnished, for three to five months. Very reasonable. Coolest part of city. The Octavia, Apt. 12, Washington, D.C.

Recently retired P. Comsy Sergt., educated—fine references—DESIRSES EMPLOYMENT P. Exchange, School, etc. in California. Address "Sunset," c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires transfer with **SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.** Address C. D., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENT 5 rooms and bath, second floor, May to Oct. 1056 Dean St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG. 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25¢ (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Commenting on the wide divergence of opinions on the length of time required to train raw troops, as given by officers called before the Congressional committees, an editorial in the Infantry Journal points out that the man who said he brought a volunteer regiment to a condition of efficiency in three months for the Philippine campaign was probably sticking strictly to the truth. But it is one thing to train soldiers sufficiently to fight untrained, half naked, ill armed savages, and quite another thing to train soldiers to meet Caucasian troops of equal fitness, as well or better armed. The editorial contends that no army of three months' soldiers has ever been successful in any of the great operations of modern war. "It is inconceivable that any but a most thoroughly trained and disciplined force could without suffering complete disorganization have made the marches, intermingled with combats, of twenty-five to thirty miles a day, which was the performance of the French and German troops in the early operations of the present war. On the other hand, Sir Ian Hamilton's recently published report is eloquent as to the folly of attempting to employ insufficiently trained troops in important operations and the disaster which almost invariably ensues upon such an attempt."

Strangely enough, the first soldier to lose his life in Mexico, according to newspaper reports, was a negro, Saddler George A. Hudnell, B Troop, 10th Cav., who was killed in a railroad wreck near Musica Station on March 24. The first man killed in the Revolutionary struggle for freedom was one Crispus Attucks, a negro, who was slain by British troops in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. It is interesting to note, in view of the compliments paid to the negro regiments of the Mexican expeditionary force by General Pershing, that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia

MAKERS OF
 High-Grade Uniforms and
 Accoutrements for Officers
 of the Army, Navy and
 Marine Corps.

Catalogs on Request



NEW YORK 844 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway at Herald Sq.
 WASHINGTON 734 15th St., N.W.
 ANNAPOLIS 62 Maryland Ave.
 ATLANTIC CITY Garden Pier

Columbian Preparatory School (SCHADMANN'S)

Washington, D. C.

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY
 FOR CANDIDATES FOR

West Point and Annapolis

For catalogue address

GEO. B. SCHADMANN, A.M.,
 Washington, D.C.

For YOU

NO matter where you are stationed you may, without inconvenience, obtain the unquestioned safety and the 4% interest afforded by this old-established bank.

Army and Navy men in all parts of the world bank with us by mail, and we cordially invite you to follow this plan. You will find it safe, profitable and satisfactory in every way.

Our capital and surplus of 6½ Million Dollars and conservative management assure depositors of the highest degree of security.

Send today for our free booklet "A".

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
 CLEVELAND, OHIO
 "THE HOME OF BANKING BY MAIL"

West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co. 309 Broadway, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Save time, labor and tutors' fees.

PREPARE FOR West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant Army, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.

EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B.

MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

People has addressed petitions to the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs requesting that two regiments of Field Artillery and two regiments of Infantry of the new organizations to be raised shall be recruited from negroes. At present the four colored regiments of the Army are recruited up to full strength—the two Infantry regiments to full war strength—and it is said that literally hundreds of would-be negro recruits are turned away for lack of vacancies in the ranks. There can be no doubt that the negroes make good soldiers, and it is claimed for them that the 9th Cavalry once astonished the Army by reporting not a single desertion for twelve months.

Yuan Shih-K'ai, President of China, announced on March 22 that he had decided to abandon the plan to return to a monarchical form of government, in view of the revolutionary opposition manifested towards it, and to remain a plain President of the Chinese Republic. He spoke rather pessimistically of his country, which he said was racing towards ruin, and appealed to the people to show loyalty to the republic. He assumed all the blame for the troubles created by the attempt to re-establish the Empire.

Members of the House of Representatives who favored a larger Army than that provided for in the Hay bill are in receipt of numerous telegrams and letters from their constituents congratulating them upon their action in this matter.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armysnavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

OUR TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Perhaps some of those persons who speak casually of training men in three months and of the efficiency of volunteer armies have had their eyes opened by recent events in Mexico. Does anybody suppose that raw citizen troops could have pushed 280 miles across sandy desert, trackless chaparral and rocky mountain wastes in one short week, as our Regulars have done? The Regular Army can do it because it is the *Regular* Army, because it is working and training every day in the year, because it is always ready for service.

Not so long ago we came across a statement in Congress which purported to show how much better was the shooting in the National Guard than in the Regular Army. Well, let the answer to that be the 150 dead Mexicans killed by the five troops of the 13th Cavalry who stood off Villa's surprise attack upon Columbus, N.M., and drubbed him soundly. Is there anything wrong with the shooting of men who can do such work in the semi-darkness of early morning, not knowing from which direction the enemy is coming or how many of him there are? Crippled in equipment and in numbers the Army certainly is, but what there is of it measures up to the strictest standard in the world. Well may General Funston and General Pershing laud the spirit of the men, who suddenly showed when the opportunity came that they had been doing more than ordinary drill and fatigue in the three long years they have stood along the border.

The friends of the Army needed no proof that so far as it went it was all right. But the lesson may be helpful in other circles, and it should lend support to the growing belief that the Army deserves the additions it has asked for through its official spokesmen of the General Staff. More than anything else, the efficiency displayed during Pershing's advance in Mexico may be relied upon to back up the intelligent few who have been trying to teach the fallacy of the idea that real rough-and-ready soldiers can be trained in from three to six months. No unseasoned soldiers could march as our Infantry have marched in Mexico.

If the caliber of our Regular Army in its personnel is safe to say that it is not surpassed by any other army in the world. It is earnest, hardworking, self-respecting and as democratic as an essentially undemocratic machine may be; facts which were brought to the attention of all those civilians who drilled and worked side by side with it during the training camps held last summer, as is set forth by F. Bayard Rives in the New York Sun. Of a naturalized Englishman, a sergeant in the 30th Infantry who was serving as instructor and who had served for several years in the British army, Mr. Rives says: "His enthusiasm for our Service somewhat surprised me, but I felt that I could understand his reasoning when he said: 'You see, sir, our officers over there is for the most part sons of the nobility, and a lot they know or cares about their business or their men. But over 'ere, our officers knows their jobs, and they treat their men white.' I am pursuing a course in military instruction," Mr. Rives adds, "together with a number of other civilians, under the teaching of an officer of the Regular Army. This gentleman, under proper authority, weekly leaves his post at some distance from the city for the purpose of meeting his class, and returns by the last train at night. For these services, though scarcely in affluence, he has indignantly refused compensation. For efficiency, enthusiasm and general fitness for their duties I know of no body of men comparable in any way with our own Regular Army officers."

Concerning this subject a retired officer writes: "Your little remark in last week's issue about 'the U.S. troops being good marksmen, when it comes to hitting an enemy, as shown by the official reports after the fight at Columbus, N.M., and when there had been time and opportunity to count the dead Mexicans, it seems to me ought to be given more publicity in all the papers, and that General Funston's comments which follow should be emphasized publicly by all our patriotic and defense societies. Some of these societies, as well as some of the best friends of the Army, including some high in rank, are so anxious to arouse the public conscience, to make our citizens 'wake up' as to what would happen to us if suddenly attacked by a first class Power, that it sometimes seems to some of us old fogies of former years of service that the American people do not have fully presented to them what a splendid fighting army we have now, as far as its numbers go! Many of the real friends of the Army, and who want it enlarged, yet by cartoon and joke have gotten the average American citizen to think that our Army is a wretched affair. So perhaps he thinks the men in the ranks are lacking in efficiency owing to our small numbers. He reads, too, so much about Switzerland and Australia and their

wonderful 'methods' that he does not realize that a soldier in our Service is most thoroughly instructed in his profession by our own methods. Some citizens want now to teach our men in skilled pursuits. They should look into our Service to-day and see what men are taught and what the enlisted man has an opportunity of learning in electricity and all sorts of skilled trades in our forts and arsenals now."

FUNSTON ASKS FOR MORE CAVALRY.

A letter sent to the chairmen of the Senate and House Military Committees this week by the Secretary of War calling special attention to the need for an increase in Cavalry, did not receive a very cordial reception at the Capitol. Chairman Chamberlain, it is understood, did not take kindly to it, as he is of the opinion that the War Department should support the entire program advocated in the War College report, especially as there are such excellent prospects of its passing both Houses in the Army bill. Chairman Hay expressed the opinion that there was no special reason why there should be an increase in the Cavalry at this time. In his opinion, even if Congress should comply with the request of the Secretary for the increase, the new regiments could not be raised and trained in time to be used in the Mexican expedition.

Last session Chairman Chamberlain made known his intention to support a comprehensive military policy recommended by the War College. In refusing to support the program proposed by former Secretary Garrison he asked that the War College prepare an adequate program. In framing the provisions of his bill Mr. Chamberlain endeavored to follow as far as possible the War College program. Naturally he does not look with favor upon any communication from the Secretary of War which does not support the entire program. A special plea for any part of it at this time, in the opinion of Chairman Chamberlain, will be of no assistance in his effort to place the military policy of the country upon a sound basis.

The letter of the Secretary, it can be stated, is not the result of the action of the General Staff or the War College. It was written, the Secretary says, as the result of a letter which was transmitted to him through Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, from General Funston. The Secretary talked with a number of other members of the General Staff, but did not submit the letter to the General Staff. Secretary Baker goes on to say that General Scott and General Funston have expressed the fear that as Cavalry is not being used in the trench warfare in western Europe, the impression may be created that this country will not need mounted troops. The Secretary argues that there is no analogy between the conditions in western Europe and those that exist in this country. "If we were ever engaged with a European army," said the Secretary, "the analogy would exist; but the problem we must meet is to maintain order over a large area of country in restraining hostile Indian disturbances and such experiences as we are now having in Mexico." The Secretary explains that he is calling the attention of the Military Committees to the importance of maintaining an adequate force of Cavalry so that it can be taken under consideration in the conference committee.

Chairman Chamberlain insists that the Cavalry increase is taken care of in the Senate bill as it is now pending, and that he will support it with the other increases that are included in the War College plans. He calls attention to the fact that the War College plan shows that the necessity for Cavalry along the Mexican border was taken into consideration when the report was submitted. The Senate bill increases the number of Cavalry regiments to twenty-five, an increase of ten.

The War Department is in the market for 5,000 horses, which are very badly needed in Mexico. Part of the appropriation in the Emergency bill which was passed by Congress March 28, will be used to purchase these additional mounts for the expeditionary force. It is understood that the horses will be purchased in response to an urgent appeal from General Funston. The fear is expressed that the Cavalry is handicapped in its effort to capture Villa by the fact that American horses are not able to withstand the climate of Mexico. There has been such a loss of horses already, according to current reports, that some of the Cavalrymen are now without mounts. It has been suggested that Mexican ponies should be purchased for service, but it is stated that very few of these are obtainable, as most of them have been seized by the contending factions in Mexico during the past two years. Not only are the American horses unfit for service in Mexico, but the question of transporting their forage is proving a serious problem. Our horses cannot live on the country, and the daily forage for each of them weighs twenty-six pounds. The ration for the soldier only weighs two pounds and a half, and it is not such a burden to carry the supplies for officers and men as it is the feed for the horses. If, as reported, Villa has retreated to the mountains the problem of mounts for the troops will be less serious. The Cavalry will be compelled to fight dismounted in the mountains and this will give the horses a rest. There the Infantry should prove more effective than the Cavalry in running down Villa. In consulting the records of the War Department on the Mexican War of 1846-8, it has been discovered that a very small proportion of the American force was mounted, probably due to the difficulty in carrying sufficient forage for the animals. With the railroads and automobiles the present expedition in

Mexico may be better able to take care of the mounts for Cavalry than the force in the Mexican War. As the lines of communication from the railroads lengthen, however, the difficulties of supplying the Cavalry with mounts and forage will increase.

The fight of the advocates for a larger Navy will be centered largely on the number of battle cruisers to be authorized by the bill pending in the House committee. The first proposition will probably be to increase the number of battle cruisers to four, in addition to the two battleships recommended by the Administration. Some of the battle cruiser adherents insist that if it is not possible to secure four of these vessels, in addition to two battleships, battle cruisers should be substituted for battleships. Navy officers who are opposed to battle cruisers on the ground that they do not fit into the organization of the fleet now argue that if this type of ship is to be included in the building program a division, or at least four of them, should be authorized. Anything less, it is argued, would be practically useless to the fleet in a large engagement with a first class naval Power. For this reason it is claimed that the program this year should consist entirely of battle cruisers. The proposed change in the building program will be met with strong opposition from officers on duty at the Navy Department. They contend that the program submitted by the Secretary is the result of the deliberations of the General Board, which has means of obtaining information those who are insisting upon a change to battle cruisers do not possess. All the arguments for an exclusive battle cruiser program were presented to the General Board, and after giving them the fullest consideration they decided to recommend the continuation of the battleship program. The board is opposed to any arrangement by which the construction of battle cruisers should be allowed to interfere with keeping up the strength of the battleship fleet. The battle cruisers, according to the policy of the General Board, should be in addition to the battleships. This is a sound opinion, and it is to be hoped that Congress can be persuaded to adopt it. Four battle cruisers in addition to two battleships cannot be considered an extravagant demand.

A report has been submitted to the Navy Department which shows that new difficulties will be encountered in the construction of the large type of submarines which had not been considered, due to the differences in pressure of the water at the different depths. The report has created a doubt in the minds of some of the naval authorities whether submarines of much greater length than 200 feet will be a success. It is stated that 225 feet has been fixed in this report as the maximum length for a successful submarine. Under the present system of construction the submarines are given a pressure test at a depth of 150 feet. They frequently get below this depth, but are more successfully operated above the 150 foot line. Under the plans for the large fleet submarines the length of the boat would be about 315 feet. This length would give a submarine very little margin in which to dive if it did not get below the 150 foot line. It is claimed that if one of these 300-foot submarines should dive at a sharp angle the pressure on the bow might become so great that it would crush the thin hull of the boat. At least it would be dangerous, according to this report, to attempt to operate submarines of 315 feet unless there should be a radical change in their construction. The 800-ton submarine which has been advocated by a number of witnesses before the House Committee on Naval Affairs would be 225 feet in length. It is asserted that this is the largest submarine that can be used unless there is a radical change in the construction of the undersea boat.

Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., has called attention to the fact that the General Staff of the British navy never recommended the 15-inch gun which was placed upon the recent capital ships. As in the United States Navy, there is a difference of opinion in the British navy on the question of adopting the larger caliber of gun. While the subject was under consideration by the British General Staff as to whether 15-inch guns should be substituted for 13.5-inch, the First Lord of the Admiralty took the matter into his own hands and ordered 15-inch guns for the ships. On later ships it is stated that the Admiralty reversed itself, and the question as to whether 15-inch guns should be placed on all British capital ships is still before the General Staff. As a matter of fact, the superiority of 15- or 16-inch guns over 13.5- or 14-inch guns remains to be demonstrated. Of course the fact that 15- and 16-inch guns have longer range is not disputed, but it is insisted in some quarters that a battleship armed with a larger number of 14-inch guns would be more effective in battle than one armed with not much more than half the number of 16-inch guns. The claim is made, however, that in the fight in the North Sea, where a portion of the German fleet was forced to flee with the loss of the *Blücher*, it was the 15-inch guns on the British battle cruisers that turned the tide of battle, as the guns on the German warships were inferior in range to the 15-inch.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for the electric drive machinery which is to be installed in the battleships Tennessee and California. Electrical equipment has already been provided for the battleship New Mexico, and with the Jupiter this will give the Navy four ships which have electric drives. Although the electric drives cost about \$560,000 each, they do not

increase the expense of the power for a battleship. Smaller turbine engines can be used with them, and backing turbines are unnecessary.

Accidents to two 12-inch guns on the U.S. battleships Louisiana and Michigan became known on March 28, when Secretary Daniels appointed a special board to investigate them. The accidents occurred during recent target practice off Guantanamo. Capt. James H. Glennon, Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, heads the investigating board. Rear Admiral Strauss said the guns had survived their full "life of 120 shots." It develops that the accidents consist of the cracking of the bands. The guns did not burst, as has been reported in some of the news despatches. Both of the guns were relined after they had been fired the number of shots that are allowed for the life of a gun, and the investigation which is being conducted by the board may result in some important change in the policy of the Department in dealing with big guns in the Navy. The board has been working upon its investigation for three weeks at the Washington Navy Yard. The investigation began with an inquiry as to the character of the steel that was used in the manufacture of the guns. The official report of the records of the guns is being scrutinized, and every feature of the conditions under which the guns have been used has been looked into with great care. Not until the ships come north will the board make an examination of the guns. In all probability the board will not have completed its preliminary work before the battleships come from southern waters. The board which is conducting the investigation consists of Capt. James H. Glennon, commanding Washington Navy Yard; Comdr. J. V. Chase, Lieut. Garret L. Schuyler, Lieut. David I. Hendrick and Lieut. Nelson W. Pickering. It has been suggested that the cracking of the outer bands was due to the development of too much pressure in the contraction of the bands. This, it is thought, was more liable to be the cause of the accident than a fault in the steel of the outer layer of the guns. The guns were of the older type, and as a consequence the builders may not have been able to estimate the pressure exerted by the bands as the result of their contraction as accurately as the ordnance experts do now with their present facilities.

Our relations with Germany have been strained again by incidents in the renewed submarine campaign against shipping in the waters adjacent to the British Isles. The alleged torpedoing, without warning, of the Channel steamer *Sussex*, with a loss of seventy-five lives; of the cattle steamer *Englishman*, with the loss of at least one American life, and of the freighter *Manchester Engineer*: these untoward events coming in rapid succession within the space of a couple of days have tended to create a belief in Washington that Germany's previous promises have been forgotten. There were Americans on board both the *Sussex* and the *Manchester Engineer*, and in the case of the *Sussex* several Americans, including Miss Elizabeth Baldwin and George H. Crocker, are reported to have been seriously injured by the explosion which sank the vessel. What makes these three incidents stand out prominently above similar incidents of the past is that in each case Americans present on board have made affidavits that they saw torpedoes approaching the vessels, although in no case was any warning given before the attack. It is reported from Washington that the Administration has addressed a request for an explanation to the Berlin government, and if this explanation is not satisfactory it is probable that the President will lay the facts before Congress and suggest that diplomatic relations with Germany be broken off, in accordance with our warning to that country iterated and reiterated during the past year.

The General Staff of our Army has compiled figures showing that the belligerent armies in the present war have sustained a grand total of 13,033,000 casualties. Of these Russia leads, with 5,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 have been killed; Germany has suffered 2,500,000, with 580,000 estimated killed; France has lost 2,000,000 men, of whom it is estimated 800,000 have been killed; Austria-Hungary is credited with 2,000,000 casualties; Great Britain, with 620,000; Italy, 175,000; Serbia, 228,000; Belgium, 160,000, and Turkey, 350,000. With the exception of the figures applying to Great Britain none of these estimates is official, and there are some apparent discrepancies not easy to explain. For instance, why should France be credited with 800,000 mortalities in a total of 2,000,000 casualties, and Germany with only 580,000 among 2,500,000 casualties? We have refrained from publishing the estimates of casualties, aside from those in the British army, as none of them appear to have any reliable basis.

While Secretary of the Navy Daniels has disapproved of the bill which appropriates \$500,000 for the improvement of the Boston Navy Yard, in a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee he has approved a bill which appropriates \$400,000 for the Norfolk Yard. The project of making the Norfolk Yard a battleship yard is an old one. It has been recommended previously by the Navy Department, and Secretary Daniels has been in favor of this improvement for some time. In his letter to Chairman Padgett, the Secretary expressed the belief that the Boston Navy Yard should continue to build supply and smaller naval vessels. In his opinion the cost of increasing it to a battleship yard would be too great.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

British troops have taken over additional sections of the fortified lines in France, so that it is now believed they are holding one-fourth of the long battle front in this theater. They have rendered further effective assistance by delivering a fairly strong attack south of Ypres. In harmony with this the Russians continue to hurl huge masses of men against von Hindenburg's army over a long line from Riga to Postawy. It will certainly be impossible for the Germans to withdraw any troops from Russia to reinforce the attack on Verdun.

Late advices seem to contradict the recent impression that Roumania would enter the war this spring. There is said now to be a more friendly understanding with Bulgaria.

At sea a large number of merchant ships are falling victims to mines and U boat (submarine) attacks. London advices say 70,000 tons of shipping has been sunk since March 15, of which one-third belonged to neutrals.

In German East Africa the British expedition commanded by Gen. Jan Smuts won an important victory on the Lomé River and the Kitovo Hills. The operations occupied March 7 to 12, and the Germans finally retreated to another prepared defensive position in the forest along the Ruweti River. The pursuing columns had a number of skirmishes in the bush on March 19, 20 and 21, and on the night of the 21st repulsed a strong counter-attack. Meantime a strong force of South African mounted troops made a night march to a point on the Pangani and established themselves on the hills southeast of Kaha in contact with the Germans. The Germans were strongly reinforced, but finally had to abandon their positions and retire southward along the Tanga railway. The British captured a 4.1 gun which had been part of the armament of the destroyed cruiser Königsberg.

In Mesopotamia two British battalions were repulsed after an hour's fighting in an attack upon advanced Turkish positions east of Kut-el-Amara, near Felahie. Turkish airmen have bombed the British positions at Kut-el-Amara, inflicting only slight casualties. On the right bank of the Tigris in a surprise attack at night the British seized a small Turkish post at Falabiyeh and suffered the loss of only four men in the operation. An important British camp at Bedre was badly damaged by a cyclone. Lightning struck in the camp and many tents were washed away by a cloudburst.

The collapse of the contemplated Germano-Turkish attack upon Egypt will doubtless release large numbers of British and colonial troops from the Suez sector, and it is anticipated that strong reinforcements will be sent into the Mesopotamian region.

In Armenia the Russian advance continues steadily and victoriously. Southeastward of Bitlis the column which took that city continues its progress and has captured the village of Hizan, from which the Turks retreated southward.

In the Caucasus region the Russians are dislodging Turks from strongly entrenched positions along the upper Tchoruk River.

The Russians have captured after a hard fight a Turkish village on the Black Sea coast near the river Baltatchi-Darassi, about thirty miles east of Trebizond.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The siege of Verdun is finishing the sixth week. For a number of days recently the besieging Germans confined their attacks almost entirely to the artillery, and, as always happens, the friends of the Allies everywhere voiced the hope that the attack had finally reached its end. One of the lessons of the war is that it is quite impossible for any army to maintain an uninterrupted attack for a long period. The great waste of the fighting must be repaired and where ground has been won it is necessary to reorganize the new positions and develop suitable communications with the field works of which they are to become a part. The hospital trains must do their work and the roads must be freed of them before ordnance, commissary and reinforcements can be moved forward in large supply.

On the east of the Meuse there have been no important infantry assaults, although the heavy siege guns of the attack have unceasingly searched all of the French fortifications, including Verdun itself, which has at times been in flames. In Caillette Wood, southeast of Fort Douaumont, there have been hand-to-hand fights at night, and here the Germans claim to have made a little progress.

On the west of the Meuse the German victory in the forest northwest of Avocourt proved to be of very considerable importance, involving the capture of three French positions southeast of the forest. The prisoners numbered fifty-eight officers and 2,914 men. The advance here reached a point less than two miles west of Le Mort Homme, and therefore very seriously menaced the positions at Bethincourt and Malancourt, two miles to the north, and now enclosed on both east and west. The Bethincourt communications toward the south are most precarious, for the valley of Forges brook is completely dominated by the German position on the north side of Le Morte Homme. The road to the south from Malancourt is closely menaced by the Germans in their recently won positions beyond Avocourt. After a pause of several days both sides inaugurated new attacks. The French delivered a strong assault upon the Avocourt positions with a view to improving the critical situation at Malancourt and Bethincourt.

If it becomes necessary to evacuate that advanced salient strong measures must be taken to make the route of retreat practicable. If the positions are to be held they must be reinforced with men, munitions and food, and so the communications must be kept free. The key to the French positions appears to be Hill 304, about a mile north of Esnes. This important height is threatened by the German advance through Haucourt, and if taken would render untenable the positions still held by the French on the south side of Le Morte Homme. The Germans added to their previous successes west of Haucourt by taking two more trenches and increasing the number of prisoners taken at this point to thirty-two officers and 879 men. The French positions at Esnes are being bombarded.

A new German attack after extensive artillery preparation was launched along the northern front of Malancourt. It will be recalled that a week ago they won after a severe struggle some hill positions near Haucourt, a short distance southwest of Malancourt. The new attack was developed along a front of 2,000 meters, or more than a mile, and progressing to a depth of several lines reached into the northwestern part of the town of Malancourt. In this assault the Germans

captured twelve officers, 486 unwounded men and five machine guns.

In a night attack the French succeeded in retaking some of the ground recently lost in Avocourt Wood and held their footing against fierce counter-attacks. This gain was made in the southeastern corner of the wood for a depth of more than 300 yards, and included the capture of a new German field work called the redoubt of Avocourt. In counter-attacks which failed the French captured fifty prisoners.

The Belgians report an artillery duel of unusual violence north of Steenstraete and bomb fighting near the "Ferryman's House."

In Artois the British made two small but successful surprise attacks upon enemy trenches about Gommecourt and the Bethune-La Bassée road. Only one prisoner was taken, but three dugouts filled with Germans were bombed and blown in. English trenches were somewhat damaged by mines north of Arras and northeast of Neuve Chappelle. Near the Hohenzollern Redoubt after an explosion the Germans entered the British trenches, but were later expelled by bombers. Opposite Hulluch a British position was damaged and some casualties caused by a German mine. Northeast of Vermelles a mine explosion caused a British observation post to fall into the crater and several British dugouts were destroyed. Northeast of Neuville the Germans captured a few British prisoners after exploding a mine. At this place the British in a counter-attack took the crater, but later were driven back by German bombers.

South of Ypres, at St. Eloi, after exploding mines, two British infantry regiments, the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Royal Fusiliers, assaulted the German salient and captured first and second line trenches on a front of 600 yards. The Germans suffered heavy casualties, and five officers and 195 men were captured.

At La Boisselle, on the Albert-Bapaume road, the British successfully exploded a mine.

Between the Somme and the Avre the French repulsed a German attack upon their trenches near Maucourt, two miles southwest of Chaulnes.

In Champagne there have been no developments within the week.

In the Argonne French batteries are persistently shelling positions where German reserves might be concentrated, as well as the lines of communication toward the Verdun battlefields. Near Vauquois a German mine was exploded and their infantry won the crater, only to be driven out by a quick counter-attack, in which the French took thirty prisoners. In a surprise attack upon German trenches near Courtes Chaussées the French took several prisoners.

In the St. Mihiel sector French long range guns have been bombarding the railway station at Vigneulles, where a train was blown up.

In Lorraine, in the Forest of Parroy, a French surprise attack led to the blowing up of a German field work, from which the French brought back some prisoners.

In the Vosges the French bombarded enemy positions in the environs of Muhlbach.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

At the far north, in the region south of Riga, the Russians have maintained the offensive, and in the Jacobstadt sector report piercing the German line for a short distance. The German report tells of strong forces attacking the bridgehead at Jacobstadt and on both sides of the railway between Mitau and Jacobstadt, where all of the assaults were repulsed. A furious battle followed Russian assaults upon the German lines around the village of Lepuyn in this region, where fresh Siberian troops are being largely used.

In the region south of Dvinsk the Russians made four powerful attacks north of Widzy, but failed to gain, although there was desperate hand-to-hand fighting in this sector. In the fighting northwest of Postawy, referred to at the end of last week, the Germans scored a considerable success and captured fourteen officers and 889 men. The very severe casualties suffered at this point seemed to have arrested the attacks which the Russians had been delivering with great persistence for a week or more. While these assaults were in progress the Germans report that during the drum fire on March 19 more than 50,000 shells, including many of heavy caliber, fell over a small section of the front near Postawy. During that part of this fighting, which was favorable to the Russians, they captured twenty officers and 1,255 men, besides eighteen machine guns and twenty-eight field and trench mortars. The great Russian effort in the Lake Narocz-Postawy sector was headed toward Sventziany, where the Wilna-Dvinsk railway is the objective of prime importance. Parts of three Russian army corps participated in these attacks. German counter-attacks near Mokrzyce aimed at the recapture of some artillery positions lost a week ago, but apparently most of the positions are still held by the Russians, although the Germans captured twenty-one officers and 2,140 men in the effort. Very large forces are engaged in an almost continuous battle about Mokrzyce. Near Welikojeleso, south of Vidzy, a German detachment took fifty-seven prisoners and two machine guns.

In Galicia there has been considerable fighting along the Strypa, southeast of Koslof, and on the Dniester, where the Russians after a fight gained the village of Latachko-Meleoka.

The Austro-Hungarians report a success northwest of Burkanow, on the Strypa, where they entered and destroyed trenches and field works. In the region north of Bojana, after simultaneously exploding thirteen mines, the Russian infantry charged across two lines of Austrian trenches with hand grenades. They captured 125 prisoners, two machine guns and a mortar. Before retiring they destroyed five cannon which they were unable to carry back.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Rovereto zone after an artillery duel the Austrians made several unsuccessful night attacks upon Italian field works at Mori-Vecchio, on the Rio Cameris, in the Adige Valley, and at Potrich, in the Terragnolo Valley, positions several miles southwest and southeast, respectively, of Rovereto.

After intense artillery preparation the Austrians attacked Italian positions on Val Piccolo and occupied a trench about which a battle raged for thirty hours. After six attempts the Italians won the position back with the bayonet. In counter-attacks extending from Monte Croce to Val Grande the Italians captured three officers and sixty men.

On the Middle Isonzo the artillery engagements have again assumed a violent activity in the region of Tolmino. At the Gorizia bridgehead the Austrians captured an Italian trench before the northern part of Podgora Heights, taking three officers and twenty-two men prisoners. After a desperate struggle, which lasted forty hours, the Italian infantry recaptured the position on the heights with 302 prisoners, including eleven officers.

On the Carso Plateau Italian attacks before San

Michele and San Martino failed to progress. A somewhat prolonged struggle is in progress east of Selz, which is close to the western edge of the plateau and about two miles north of Monfalcone.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

On the frontiers north of Saloniki the desultory skirmishing begins to assume a more serious aspect and heavy artillery is being employed on both sides. While the air is full of rumors, nothing has developed to indicate that the long expected Germano-Bulgarian attack upon the Allies is about to be launched.

A French biplane was shot down at a height of 8,000 feet and fell into Lake Doiran. Seven German aviators bombarded Saloniki and killed a number of Greek soldiers and civilians. Their attempt to fly over the Allied fleet at anchor in the harbor was defeated by the defensive fire of the ships.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

One of the hottest sea duels of the war between a British and German armed steamer is reported on March 25 by the British Admiralty, in which both vessels were sunk. The British Admiralty reports that the engagement occurred on Feb. 29 in the North Sea between the armed German raider Greif, disguised as a Norwegian merchant vessel, and the British armed merchant cruiser Alcantara, 15,300 tons, Capt. T. E. Wardle. The German raider was sunk by gunfire and the Alcantara apparently by a torpedo. Five German officers and 115 men were picked up and taken prisoners by the British out of the total complement, believed to have been more than 300. The British losses amounted to five officers and sixty-nine men. The German Admiralty Staff states that the Greif was struck by a torpedo shot by a great British cruiser of some 15,000 tons and finally blew herself up. The British naval authorities state that the Greif was as well equipped for raiding as was the Moewe. The Alcantara belonged to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of Belfast.

The British Admiralty report an attack by British seaplanes was delivered on the morning of March 25 upon German airship sheds in Schleswig-Holstein, eastward of the island of Sylt. The seaplanes were conveyed to their rendezvous close to the German coast by an escorting force of light cruisers and destroyers under Commodore Tyrwhitt. Three of the seaplanes which took part in the attack are missing. The destroyer Medusa was sunk in collision with the destroyer Laverock. Two German armed patrol vessels were sunk by the destroyers. The latest available British navy records give no destroyer named Medusa. A subsequent official report of March 29 from the Admiralty states that all the British ships returned to their ports except the Medusa, which was sunk, after all her crew had been taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lassac without any casualty—a fine piece of seamanship. British destroyers dealing with enemy patrol vessels received no damage of any kind. On the night of March 25 a division of German destroyers was encountered by British light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H.M.S. Cleopatra. None of her crew was saved. A German official statement concerning the above mentioned attack says that three British hydroaeroplanes, among them a fighting aeroplane, were brought down by German guns on and about the island of Sylt during an air raid on Northern Schleswig. The inmates of the machines, who were made prisoner, are four English officers and one non-commissioned officer. Bombs dropped in the district of the Höjer watergate did no damage, says the statement.

A German submarine, larger and speedier than any submarine previously seen and carrying a crew of eighty, has appeared off Utsire, on the southwest coast of Norway, according to the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken. The captain, according to this correspondent, sent a wireless message reporting that he had torpedoed the Norwegian bark Lindfield on March 17 and had taken the crew of thirty on the submarine, where he kept them for four days, and then transferred them to the Norwegian bark Silas.

According to newspaper statements at Copenhagen, Denmark, ninety-six Norwegian ships have been lost during the war through submarines or mines; twenty destroyed by German submarines, seventy-seven Norwegian subjects thereby losing their lives. Germany has compensated Norway for only four steamships. The total Norwegian tonnage lost amounts to 125,000, valued at \$7,000,000, while the cargoes were valued at \$22,500,000. In addition, German prize courts have seized a large number of Norwegian vessels. Sweden in the same way has lost forty vessels, of a tonnage of 50,000, valued at \$2,250,000; 128 Swedish subjects have lost their lives.

Turkey informed the United States on March 27 that it was not a submarine of the Ottoman government which sank the steamship Persia in the Mediterranean last winter with loss of American life. The Turkish note declares that all Ottoman submarines are under instructions to fly their national flag, and that none was in the vicinity when the Persia was sunk.

The British steamship Minneapolis, which has been used as a transport and which was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean March 29, remained afloat, and attempts were being made to tow her into Malta. About two hundred of the crew of the Minneapolis were landed at Malta and eighteen men are missing.

ARMY RELIEF, ARTILLERY BRANCH.

Reports recently received from post sections of the Artillery Branch, Army Relief Society, show a marked increase of interest in the society. The Boston Coast Defense Section, of which Mrs. Thomas Ridgway is president, has forwarded through its secretary, Mrs. Harry C. Barnes, contributions amounting to \$159.60. The membership list of this section includes the officers and ladies of Forts Warren, Andrews, Strong, Banks and Revere. The secretary in her report calls especial attention to the enlisted membership, all from Fort Strong, saying: "I desire to report that the men joined on their own initiative and without solicitation." The organizations thus contributing were N.C. Staff, Quartermaster Corps and the 46th, 83d, 120th and 141st Companies, C.A.C. The Fort Hancock Section, of which Mrs. Malcolm Young is president, Mrs. Nathan Capen secretary, and Mrs. Julian E. Yates treasurer, which has twenty-nine members, has forwarded contributions of \$302.77. This amount was raised by the payment of annual dues and the proceeds from a vaudeville show,

given by the enlisted men, boxing and wrestling matches and moving picture shows. Much credit is due the enlisted men for their generous co-operation in the work.

The entertainment given at Fort Barrancas, Fla., last week, for the benefit of the society, was a great success, says the Pensacola Journal, and took place on a perfect spring day. A review in the afternoon was followed by dancing in the gymnasium, and later by bridge. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated in wistaria and Spanish moss, creating a most effective and artistic setting for the dance. Many attended from the city as well as the bay shore and Service circles. Mrs. W. C. Davis, wife of Colonel Davis, commanding officer at the post, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. B. Burbank, wife of General Burbank; Mrs. Henry Mustin, Mrs. A. W. Morse.

ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORTATION.

The Army transportation problem and the urgent need of a sufficient motor truck equipment is discussed in a paper prepared by Capt. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., for The Motorist. That the hour is at hand when the all-importance of motor transportation for military purposes must be recognized in this country is the opinion of Captain Johnston. He says, in part: "I am not an expert engineer, but I do know a little of the problem of transportation which the Army has to meet. It is imperative that the automobile engineers and manufacturers get together to solve that problem. It is impossible to find the solution until they familiarize themselves with the conditions and what the difficulties are. We must have a better transportation organization and better equipment which, of course, means motor transportation."

"I have been trying through a number of manufacturers to get them to standardize and begin to calculate on units. By a unit I mean this: We will take as the smallest subdivision of the unit one truck with its driver and his helper, and we will say that five of these trucks shall form a section, and that two of these sections shall form a platoon, and that three platoons shall form a company. This company uses sixty cargo-bearing trucks. The cargo to be carried, a ton and a half, seems to be pretty close to the idea for a division train, that is, 3,000 pounds net cargo; for the very vital reason that when you depart from good transportation conditions and strike the rotten bridges that you find everywhere, when you get above the one and one-half-ton truck you increase your obstacles and difficulties very much. It is very much better to keep up with 3,000 pounds than it is to stop on the road with 4,000. To my way of thinking, the driver of each one of these trucks must be of the rank of sergeant; he must be a chauffeur, he must be a fair mechanic and be able to make the ordinary repairs.

Captain Johnston suggests that the course to be pursued is to purchase types of cars which have been approved as satisfactory by tests of stock cars. "That is," he adds, "to have the equipment of companies, battalions, and so forth all of one make and all complete in company units. In other words instead of ordering 400 of this make, or 100 of that make, or 500 of some other kind, we shall say send so many units, send your unit, your fuel car, your repair and spare-part car and everything else that goes to make up the complete unit and probably the manufacturer will be called upon to designate the personnel, so far as drivers and helpers are concerned. With this motor truck company (sixty-seven motor trucks) also go eight motor cycles. It has been the experience everywhere that in the handling of motor transportation the motor cycle is a very necessary adjunct to it.

"The company commander's car should be his home and his office, equipped for that purpose, a car in which he could eat and carry his papers and his records and transact all his business."

The unit suggested by Captain Johnston, who takes the one and one-half-ton truck as his basis, consists of sixty baggage trucks, three fuel supply trucks, three repair trucks, one administration truck, eight high-power cars for officers, and eight motor cycles. The personnel would consist of one captain, three lieutenants, sixty-eight sergeants, eight corporals, seventy-five privates, and three cooks.

ARMY ITEMS.

Information has been received from the Headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., that the 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, ordered to take station at Fort Myer, Va., has arrived at the latter post.

Probational 2d Lieut. Oscar Otto Kuentz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has been made a permanent second lieutenant, having served his probationary period and passed the required examination. When his permanent commission is issued to him it will be dated April 1, 1915, and he will be promoted immediately to first lieutenant, effective Dec. 11. Under the regulations when a probationary second lieutenant's appointment is made permanent his commission dates from his entrance into the Service.

First Lieut. John S. McCleery, Inf., U.S.A., is to be tried by G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth on April 1, charged with absence without leave from his station at Columbus Barracks for more than a month.

Lieut. Otis K. Sadler, 1st U.S. Inf., is being tried by G.C.M. on charges preferred against him under the 62d Article of War. The charges preferred allege conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The court, which was ordered to convene at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., is made up as follows: Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, 1st Field Art., Major Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., Major Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Field Art., Major Ralph Harrison, 4th Cav., Major Lewis S. Sorley, 1st Inf., Capt. Edward C. Carey, 1st Inf., Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 4th Cav., Capt. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 1st Inf., Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, 1st Field Art., Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf., Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., Capt. Dennis H. Currie, 1st Field Art., Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., judge advocate. Lieutenant Sadler when he was at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., was prominent as pitcher and playing second base. John J. McGraw attempted several times to get him to sign with the Giants, but he stayed with the Army, graduating from West Point on June 12, 1913. Since that time he has been stationed in Hawaii and has been on duty with his company (C), which is under command of 1st Lieut. James Ulio. He has played

ball with the Punahoa team and later coached the 1st Infantry team, but was released from this position just before the beginning of the present Olympic series.

The following were the winners at the Fort Adams, R.I., athletic meet of the Newport Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. on March 22: 100-yard dash, McFarland, 117th Co., time 12 sec.; mile run, Noonan, 117th Co., 5 min. 18 sec.; relay race, 117th Co., 1 min. 32 2-5 sec.; running broad jump, Smith, 97th Co., distance 19 ft. 5 4-5 in.; running high jump, Smith, 97th Co., height 5 ft. 3 in.; shot put, Smith, 97th Co., distance 45 ft.; standing hop, step and jump, Hatfield, 130th Co., distance 29 ft. 9 1/4 in.; potato race, Connor, 117th Co., time 22 sec.; tug-of-war, 117th Co. Points—1, 117th Co., 32 points; 2, 97th Co., 25; 3, 102d Co., 11; 4, 130th Co., 5; 5, 129th Co., 5. The officials were as follows: Referee, Capt. Homer Grant; judges, field events, Capt. Elmer Gilmore, Capt. Hugh McElgin, Lieut. A. G. Pendleton; judges, track events, Capt. R. W. Kerr, Lieut. A. Norton, Lieut. George Moore; clerk of course, Lieut. E. L. Metzgar; starter, Lieut. M. Sanderson.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT HEARD.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 27 that he wanted to see the Navy back again in second place. In order to catch up with Germany, however, it will be necessary to lay down at once eight battle cruisers and three dreadnaughts. Mr. Roosevelt declined to discuss questions of policy, saying that he preferred to leave that to his chief, Secretary Daniels, who was to follow him on the witness stand. He also refrained from making a general statement on Navy needs, requesting the committee to address direct questions to him. He indorsed the Personnel Board's recommendations to increase the Marine Corps, and favored at least three brigadier generals, one for the fleet and one each for the Atlantic and Pacific forces. Mr. Roosevelt recommended the establishment of a naval base on San Francisco Bay, developing the Bremerton-Washington Yard and the establishment of a Marine Corps base in Southern California. He also said a drydock and repair shops, but not a complete navy yard, should be established at Los Angeles or San Diego.

Regarding naval administration, the Assistant Secretary approved the law giving the Chief of Operations wide power. "If you give a general board autocratic power," he said, "and the Secretary only veto power, in the end you'd get a body which would stop progress."

Asked about working conditions in old navy yard buildings used as foundries, Mr. Roosevelt said they were "distinctly bad." At Norfolk, he said, they were the worst, while at Boston, Portsmouth and Philadelphia conditions should be improved. He said many cases of lead poisoning had resulted, and recommended an initial appropriation of \$50,000 for repairs and changes.

He stated that 25,000 more men were required to fully man all the ships in service to-day, and 225,000 in case of war with a first class Power.

"Don't you think we ought to bring our Navy up to full efficiency at this time?" asked Representative Butler.

"I think the Navy is fully efficient," Mr. Roosevelt answered.

"Do you think the submarines are capable?"

"For certain purposes."

"Could we get eighteen ready in thirty days?"

"I don't think so."

"We have been slipping behind Germany for ten years," Mr. Roosevelt said; "to put our fleet on an equal basis with the German fleet we need eight battle cruisers and three dreadnaughts, taking as a basis the conditions existing before the war. We don't know how many ships Germany has built since then. The United States must have eighty more destroyers to exceed Germany, and Germany's submarine force is estimated at 100."

Representative Butler suggested during the hearing that six, instead of four, capital ships should be authorized in the pending bill, and Chairman Padgett interrupted to refer to this proposition as "an ethereal dream." "Your bill hasn't passed the House yet," retorted Representative Butler. "This may be an ethereal dream, but you will have a chance to vote on it." This was taken to mean that certain members of the committee probably would offer amendments for a much larger building program than that contemplated by the committee.

Mr. Roosevelt said the time was ripe for undertaking a large naval program. "The country is prosperous," he explained, "and the people are interested. They are beginning to understand the real situation. We can take advantage of the war to catch up. After the war others will continue building."

After characterizing the 1912 mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet as "a joke" Mr. Roosevelt declared that naval construction work was being speeded up as fast as possible by the present Administration. Delays in laying down battleships Nos. 43 and 44, he said, were due to changes to insure torpedo protection in hull designs. Construction on other vessels has been held up because of lack of ways at the navy yards.

Continuing his testimony on March 28 Mr. Roosevelt recommended the laying down of eight capital ships as a building program for the present year. He agreed with the committee that the building program as proposed by the Administration will be insufficient to put the United States in second place among naval Powers, the policy which has hitherto prevailed.

Mr. Roosevelt was careful to explain that his request for eight ships, instead of four, as asked for by the Administration this year, was an expression of his personal opinion and in no way reflected the views of the Navy Department. "I believe the Government and private yards could take care of eight capital ships this year," he said. "I personally think it would mean a great step for the moral effect upon the country and also our international relations. If Germany should continue to build at her present rate of three ships a year our program of three and one-fifth ships in five years would not quite catch up, but would mean a gain. We would probably pass France, with which we are now neck and neck." Mr. Roosevelt referred to reports that Japan has a secret building program, and said that according to present strength, so far as known, the United States would be on a par with the Oriental Power if obliged to meet the Japanese navy in its own waters; while in actual strength the naval power of this country as compared with that of Japan is about three to two, one-third of this strength would be lost if either nation were to fight in the waters of the other.

Mr. Roosevelt described the United States as being richer and weaker than ever before; if war should come a nation with a fleet more powerful would destroy the

American fleet, take the Panama Canal and outlying possessions and bottle up the country, laying it open to invasion. European nations will not abandon the policy of arming after the war, Mr. Roosevelt predicted in reply to a question by Representative Hensley, of Missouri, one of the "little Navy" members of the committee.

The Assistant Secretary while admitting that the war had shown the necessity for vessels of the battle cruiser type, spoke of the importance of the dreadnaught as the chief element of naval power. With dreadnaughts, he said, England had won the greatest victory of the war without firing a shot, and with enough dreadnaughts the United States could likewise win "bloodless victories."

Mr. Roosevelt said the Department has official knowledge that England had increased her naval tonnage 1,000,000 tons since the war began. He said, however, that England would hesitate long before sending her fleet against Germany's fortified base at Heligoland. "If," he added, "the German navy were to meet the English navy alone on the high seas it would be destroyed undoubtedly."

Development of specialists in engineering, aviation and other lines was urged by the Assistant Secretary. He opposed securing specialists from scientific schools, stating that Annapolis Academy training for all Navy officers was essential. He also went on record against exclusive government manufacture of war munitions.

"I believe in government manufacture to a certain extent," he said. "But I don't think the Government should manufacture everything it needs to the exclusion of all private manufacturers at the present time. We may come to it some time," he added.

Establishment of a new and invulnerable naval base on Culebra Island, near Porto Rico, rather than at Guantanamo, Cuba, as advocated by the General Board, was advised by Mr. Roosevelt.

"Our scouting line should extend from Newfoundland to Bermuda and the Windward Islands," he said, explaining sentiment for a base on Culebra. He stated it would take several guns and 5,000 men to guard such a base.

"We believe the enemy would probably make an initial attack in the West Indies. We are vulnerable down there to a quick attack; more so than along the Atlantic coast. If an enemy came over here they would have to have some base. There are only three locations for bases, Canada or Newfoundland, Bermuda, or an island in the West Indies."

Discussing the Naval Militia, he said farm boys were more easily trained for naval purposes than men with merchant ship experience, and, therefore, he considered militiamen more valuable than civilian seamen.

Regarding submarines, the witness admitted the 1,200-ton fleet vessel was entirely an experiment. Recommendations of Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine flotilla, for the 800-ton type, he added, represented the general opinion of officers of the Service, but not that of the Department.

The testimony by Secretary Daniels, who followed Mr. Roosevelt before the committee, is noted on page 1000.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

No government transportation will be available from the Atlantic coast to the Atlantic Fleet, now based on Guantanamo Bay, until its return north to home yards about April 15.

The new U.S.S. Nevada, recently commissioned, which arrived at the navy yard, New York, March 18, from Boston, was thronged with visitors on March 19.

The fuel ship Proteus will sail from Olongapo about April 3 for the Atlantic coast of the United States via the Panama Canal.

The fuel ship Nereus will sail from Olongapo about April 20 for the Atlantic coast of the United States via Guan and the Panama Canal.

The Kanawha, at the Norfolk Yard, will leave early in April for Newport and Boston.

The Montgomery, at Baltimore, will leave about April 8 for the Norfolk Yard for repairs. Upon completion of repairs the vessel will return to Baltimore.

The U.S. destroyer Monaghan was rammed and badly damaged by the destroyer Roe at Key West, Fla., March 18. The Monaghan was tied up at the government pier with her stern projecting out of the pier, when the Roe attempted to make a landing. The Monaghan, according to unofficial accounts, was damaged about forty feet from the stern and below the water line. No one was hurt. The bow of the Roe was stove in for a distance of about six feet.

A highly successful smoker was held aboard the U.S.S. Michigan at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 18. In addition to wrestling and boxing, there was a vaudeville entertainment and refreshments, and 2,000 visitors were present. Chief Gunner's Mate F. J. Leonard was chairman of the athletic committee. The visiting crews were assigned tables for refreshments as follows: Wyoming, First and Third Divisions of battleships and all destroyers, starboard side main deck; Second and Fourth Divisions of battleships, Birmingham, Melville, Mining Division, Auxiliary Division, Yankton, Naval Station, Marine Barracks, port side main deck; contestants and their seconds, upper deck starboard. The officials for the bouts were: Lieut. (J.G.) P. W. Northcroft, U.S.N., Delaware, referee of bouts; Lieut. (J.G.) W. A. Shaw, U.S.N., Kansas, Ensign H. W. Graf, U.S.N., Florida, referee of wrestling; Ensign H. E. Overesch, U.S.N., South Carolina. The Michigan is under command of Capt. C. B. Brittain, with Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts executive, Lieut. S. Doherty athletic officer, and Paymr. F. G. Pyne supply officer.

During the recent athletic contests held at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the following named men won the fleet championships: In the boxing contests Bantamweight J. Liskey, U.S.S. Rhode Island, defeated Early, of the U.S.S. Texas, winning the fleet championship, bantamweight; Featherweight Whalen, of the U.S.S. Michigan, defeated Burrows, of the U.S.S. Florida, and won the fleet featherweight championship; Lightweight Kelly, of the U.S.S. Wyoming, defeated Orchard, of the U.S.S. Cushing, and holds the fleet featherweight championship; Welterweight Martin, of the U.S.S. Louisiana, defeated Viscocil, of the U.S.S. Florida, winning the welterweight championship; Middleweight J. Smith, of the U.S.S. Arkansas, defeated Sautier, of the U.S.S. New Jersey, winning the middleweight championship; Light Heavyweight Grant, U.S.S. Kansas, defeated Taylor, U.S.S. Michigan, winning light heavyweight championship; Sam Taylor, U.S.S. Michigan, defeated Jordan, U.S.S. Kansas, winning the heavyweight championship. The following named men won the fleet championships in wrestling: Lightweight Armstrong, of the U.S.S. Nebraska, defeated Dickman, of the U.S.S. New York, winning the fleet lightweight championship.

Continuous Saving

You are probably in a position to save money regularly.

If you are, you can make it work for you regularly.

We suggest that you acquaint yourself with the Partial Payment Plan of investing while you save, and especially with the advantages of the Partial Payment Plan in constant operation.

Send for Booklet 21B, "Getting On in the World."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
of Stock

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—61 BROADWAY, N.Y.

in wrestling. Hescutt, of the U.S.S. Rhode Island, defeated Small, of the U.S.S. Michigan, winning the middleweight championship in wrestling; Small, of the U.S.S. Michigan, defeated Cantero, of the U.S.S. Nebraska, winning the light heavyweight championship in wrestling; Fox, of the U.S.S. Nebraska, defeated Bartles, of the U.S.S. Florida, winning the heavyweight championship in wrestling.

SECRETARY DANIELS ON NAVY NEEDS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on March 30, and gave his views on the needs of the Navy. He spoke at first of the problems presented in keeping up the personnel. The annual loss from terminating enlistments was 12,875 men, he said, and wastage from other causes was 8,250. Therefore, he pointed out, to add a single man to the full quota of the Navy meant that the 8,250 men lost must first be restored by new enlistments. The requirements of the Navy Recruiting Service are so strict that only one applicant in six is accepted for enlisted.

Of conflicting views on the proper enlisted strength, he remarked that they were due to different ideas as to how many ships should be kept in reserve, and how many men should constitute a reserve crew. He added that his own recommendations, based on the experience of the Department and the advice of many officers, looked to a total enlisted strength of 67,952 men. "In time of peace," Mr. Daniels said, "I do not believe we can add 20,000 men to the Navy in one year, as has been suggested. We now have difficulty in keeping the present quota full, because of high wages ashore."

The problem, Secretary Daniels continued, was to enlist men of the right type. "The Navy to-day," he said, "is a great machine shop. I believe the day will come when we will not accept any man who has not had some experience as a chauffeur, or machinist, or in other vocational callings."

The Secretary defended the educational features developed during his administration, which he contended were bringing in men of the highest type. "You can never have an efficient Navy," he said, "if you build a bulkhead so high that young men who enter at the bottom cannot rise to the top. All our recruiting literature now shows that men who enlist will get both education and vocational training. The educational work in the fleet does not interfere with target practice or maneuvers. The captains may suspend it as they deem best."

The recent acts of Congress, Mr. Daniels said, assured an adequate supply of line officers, but there was an immediate need for more officers qualified for special work, engineer officers in particular. He declared that the far-reaching naval reserve plans, worked out by the Navy Department, provided for questions never before considered and would be a vital element in the entire scheme of naval preparedness.

"I recommend to the committee," said Mr. Daniels, "that 7,500 enlisted men, 2,500 apprentice seamen, 2,152 Hospital Corps men and 2,000 marines be added to the Navy. This would make 14,150 additional men, bringing the total personnel of the Navy to 67,952. I want to advise the committee the officers of the Navy who have testified here have given only their personal views. Some of them have figured on the basis of every ship in the Navy being in constant commission. This is not in accordance with the policy of the Navy. The Department had adopted the policy of having only forty per cent of the crew on a vessel in the navy yard. Former Secretary von L. Meyer left only thirty-three per cent of the men on ships not in active commission."

To increase the number of officers Mr. Daniels recommended: Appointment of thirty civilian engineers as officers each year for ten years; appointment of twenty-five civilian aviators each year for five years, as well as continuing assignment of naval officers to the Aviation Corps; appointment of civilian educators at Annapolis so that a majority of the ninety officers there would be available for active service.

"What we need at Annapolis," declared the Secretary, "are a few great educators, men who have devoted their lives to teaching; men who know nothing about military subjects, navigation and the technical arts, but who do know how to teach other things. I would get at Annapolis as great a professor of English as is to be found anywhere; I would get there a great teacher of modern languages and a teacher of chemistry."

"One question I want to ask," said Representative Britten, of Illinois, during the noon recess, "is where he's going to get civilian instructors for Annapolis at \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year, the average pay of the officers."

Mr. Daniels set forth at length his view of government ownership and operation of plants for the manufacture of munitions of war. In line with this policy he not only urged the passage of the pending bill authorizing the construction of a government armor plant, but appealed to the committee to appropriate \$705,611 for the construction of a projectile plant and recommended some items to enable the Department to manufacture torpedoes and mines.

"It is a wise policy for the Government in obtaining most munition supplies," he said, "to go into the open market. But when private concerns destroy competition the Government must step in and do the manufacturing in its own defense."

The necessity for the erection of a projectile plant was described by Secretary Daniels as urgent "if the ships of the fleet are to be kept supplied with 14-inch

armor piercing shells." The manufacturers had been constantly increasing their prices for shells of all kinds, he said, and have finally arrived at the point at which they refuse to bid at all on the specifications laid down by the Department calling for shells of high quality. Specifications were sent out to more than 100 concerns for smaller shells, he added, and only two responded with bids. "Of all the recommendations I have to make to the committee," he said, "I would put this first." As an illustration of the advantages of government manufacture Mr. Daniels cited reductions that had been brought about in the price of powder as soon as the government plant had been established.

"We are doing in times of peace," he said, "what England and France did under stress of war. We have listed every ship that may be available for naval uses in the event of hostilities. We are in touch with the railroads and we are beginning to know what we will have at hand."

U.S. MARINES FOR HAYTIAN GENDARMERIE.

Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., who will be appointed commandant of the Haytian gendarmerie, is in Washington conferring with the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy relative to the affairs of the island. As soon as the bill, now pending in the House, is passed the gendarmerie will be organized. Aside from Major Butler the following officers of the Marine Corps will be detailed to the new force: Capt. A. S. Williams, Capt. R. O. Underwood, Capt. P. F. Archer, A.Q.M.; 1st Lieuts. John Marston, 3d, A. A. Vandergrift, T. S. Clarke and C. G. Sinclair; 2d Lieuts. A. H. Turnage, H. P. Torrey, L. E. Fagan, R. E. Brumbaugh, D. H. Miller, R. O. B. Burwell, O. E. O'Neill, G. L. Davis and De W. Peck; P.A. Surg. F. S. Koltes and Asst. Surg. J. T. Borden and Asst. Surg. J. T. Boone, U.S.N.

The following enlisted men of the Marine Corps will be made first lieutenants of the Gendarmerie: Q.M. Sergts. Edwin P. McCauley, William A. McGinley, Frank L. Bride, Charles A. Pennington; Gun. Sergts. Theodore G. Laitsch, Carl Svenson, Patrick F. Kelley; Sergts. F. Malloy, Silas M. Bankert, Homer A. Howell; Sergts. Harold E. Miller, Edward E. Vine, Frank Veder, Charles E. Kinney, Martin Reid, Frederick C. Baker, Julius V. Leclerc, John F. Fitzgerald-Brown and John Grant.

Those who will be made second lieutenants are Gun. Sergts. Charles A. Ingram and Louis LeGall; Sergts. John Standford, William E. Wood, George H. Lyman, Gordon F. Charsha, Louis Pfeifer, Joseph R. Wedor; Corp. Henry C. Stallworth, Laurence Bolte, Eugene Moller, John A. Wooton, Roland H. Smith, Wilson Stevenson, Harry F. Kochersperger, Napoleon Byron, Ernest S. Conn, Eben A. Smith, Frederick Hottesheimer, Jr., William H. Hackler, Claud O. Woodruff, Stephen H. Shafer, John P. Kelly, Simon E. Boyd, Sam McGlofin; Pvts. John A. Hays, Evermon G. Walters, Samuel D. Jenkins, John P. Connaughton, Roger E. Kirchhoff, Knut B. Cato and Otto Poland.

The United States Naval Medical Bulletin, quarterly April edition, contains special articles by Asst. Surg. L. C. Lehr, M.R.C.; Surg. C. N. Fiske, P.A. Surg. R. Sheehan, Med. Insp. N. J. Blackwood, Surg. W. H. Bell, P.A. Surg. W. E. Eaton and Surg. T. W. Richards, U.S.N.; Surg. N. Roberts, Public Health Service; P.A. Surg. G. E. Robertson, Asst. Surg. A. E. Beddoe, P.A. Surg. A. H. Allen, P.A. Surg. R. G. Davis and P.A. Surg. J. A. Biello, U.S.N. Clinical notes are contributed by Asst. Surg. C. W. Deppen, Asst. Surg. W. E. Eaton, P.A. Surgs. E. H. H. Old and R. H. Lanning and Surg. C. G. Smith, U.S.N.

The National Convention of the Navy League of the United States will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 10-13. The eleventh annual dinner of the league will take place at the same hotel on April 12.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Port Sam Houston, Texas, March 25, 1916.

Mrs. Charles Mayo last evening gave a buffet supper for Col. and Mrs. Rogers, Major and Mrs. Winn, Capts. and Mesdames Jones, Austin, Helms, Allen, Lieuts. and Mesdames Bailey, Ellis, Cook, Mrs. John M. Stotsenburg, Mrs. H. L. Rogers and Katherine Winn, Captain Roberts, Lieutenants Harris and Magruder, Lieuts. George S. Gillis, S.C., and Robert H. Lewis, 3d Field Art., who have been quite sick, and have returned to duty. Capt. and Mrs. Austin, Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis, Lieut. R. E. McQuillan, Mrs. J. H. Lampam, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Bissell, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Lieut. M. F. Scanlon and Lieutenant Haislip attended the Menger dance Monday night.

Gen. and Mrs. James Parker had dinner Sunday for Mrs. Guy Cushman, Miss Amy Heard, Lieuts. M. F. Scanlon, Payton and Haines. In the "Cupid in Fairyland" production, at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening, the following participated: Lieutenants McQuillan, Rafferty, Harris, Conklin, Crittenden, Magruder, Wallace, Heard, Scanlon, Raborg and Sanger.

Miss Dorothy Smith, of New York city, guest of friends in Laredo for some time, arrived Tuesday to be the guest of Miss Katherine Winn, at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Matt Bristol, who have been at Roma, Texas, for a year, are now guests of Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott. Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of the U.S. Arsenal, entertained Sunday at luncheon at the Country Club, honoring Col. and Mrs. Galbraith and their house guest, Miss Ridenbaugh. Additional guests were Mrs. Wroe, of Chicago, Mrs. L. B. Clegg, Mrs. Nathaniel Burris and Lieutenant Hixon, Mrs. John H. Read arrived Tuesday from Rio Grande City and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, in the Arsenal, through the Fiesta. Later Mrs. Read will join her husband, Lieutenant Read, in Brownsville. Miss Katherine Winn entertained Tuesday with supper and a dance in her quarters in Fort Sam Houston, honoring Miss Florence Ridenbaugh and Miss Dorothy Smith.

Lieuts. John C. Moore and Henry W. Hall are recent arrivals. Lieut. M. F. Scanlon left Sunday for Coronado, to join the Aviation School. Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy on Wednesday had dinner for a party of fourteen at the Argyle Hotel. Miss Julia Goode, of St. Louis, arrived Monday to be the guest of Mrs. Allen, in the Infantry post. Mrs. Paul C. Raborg on Wednesday had a luncheon, complimenting several friends.

Miss Dorothy Laubach on Thursday gave a luncheon for Misses Wilkins, Waltz, Julia Goode, Winn, Dorothy Smith, Ridenbaugh, Octavia Bullis, Lydia Bullis, Metcalfe, Cockran and Elsie Schmidt.

Miss Amy Heard had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Lucien H. Taliaferro, Miss Fairfax Janin and Miss Julia Crosby. On Thursday Mrs. G. M. Allen entertained six tables at bridge, complimenting her guest, Miss Julia Goode. Capt. and Mrs. John P. Hasson spent a few days in San Antonio last week.

Mrs. Frank L. Case entertained Friday, complimenting Mrs. Paul Hayne. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at cards Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Paul Hayne, Mrs. Austin and Lieutenant Sterling.

Capt. P. Mowry, 3d Cav., arrived Thursday for station.

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

Tax Free 7% First Lien

BONDS

ISSUED BY

Cities of California

FOR THE

Improvement of Streets

First lien on real estate assessed for 5 to 10 times the bonds, taking precedence over mortgages, judgments, and all private liens; superior to mortgages as a lien and as to the amount of real estate security; issued under a State Act, and validity approved by best legal authority.

Issued STANDARD form. Offered in amounts of \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and upwards. Interest payable April 2 and October 2; principal 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, at the Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Co., Berkeley, California; National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

COLLECTED THROUGH ANY BANK

* Write for Circular 9A and prices

Oakland Street Improvement Bond Co.

Syndicate Building, Oakland, California

THE STREET BOND HOUSE

Lieut. George Mayo, C.E., was at the St. Anthony for a few days last week.

The Swift Company bowling quintet took the post five into camp in a three-game challenge contest on the Grand alleys Sunday afternoon, making a clean sweep against the "sharpshooters," 747 to 727, 836 to 879, and 859 to 764. The soldiers, however, were at a disadvantage, due to their unfamiliarity with the alleys, while their opponents were right at home. Lancaster led the Fort Sam Houston quint with a grand total of 497, rolling 200 in the last frame. He fell into several bad splits in the second game, which kept his grand total below the coveted 500 mark. Montenau, generally one of the best bets from the Army post at the runway game, fell a bit below his usual good mark, bowling a grand total of 426, while Victor totalled 456 and rolled a 175 game in the first set-to.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 26, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Barnard entertained at tea on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader and Mr. and Mrs. Cole, of Chicago. Orders arrived on Tuesday for the 5th Cavalry to proceed at once to Columbus, N.M. The most severe blizzard of the winter raged during the night and following morning, so that loading was done with the greatest difficulty. The first section, commanded by Captain Scales, and second section, under Colonel Tate, left within a few hours of each other on Wednesday. Major Grote remains as post commander, and the majority of the officers' families are staying at the post for the present. Mrs. Barnard left on Thursday to visit her family in Omaha, and Mrs. Scales stopped with Mr. and Mrs. Mason, of Highland Park, before leaving for Fort Leavenworth. There she will join her sister, Mrs. Dixon, and go on to their home in Salisbury, N.C.

Miss Stribling, of Chicago, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Porter. Miss Mary Smith, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Youngs. Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, with her small son, is stopping with Mrs. Davis. Lieut. and Mrs. Milton reached Chicago just as the troops were leaving, and Lieutenant Milton, who was assigned to Troop D, left almost immediately, joining the troop train at El Paso.

Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Davis were guests of Mrs. von Schrader for dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday Mrs. Tate had tea for Mesdames Clark, Johnson, Smith, Taylor and Youngs. Mrs. Davis entertained at tea on Friday for Mesdames Milton, Tate, Grote, Johnson, Taylor, von Schrader, Rogers, Youngs and Miss Smith. On Friday Mrs. Porter's guests for dinner were Miss Stribling, Mesdames von Schrader, Milton and Davis. Bridge followed.

Mrs. Rogers gave a delightful dinner-dance on Friday for Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Youngs, Miss Mary Smith, Dr. Lauderdale, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Jack Dean and Mr. Parsons, of Chicago. Mrs. M. K. Barnum and Mr. Richard Barnum, of La Grange, spent Saturday as guests of Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Tate entertained at dinner and bridge Saturday for Mrs. Johnson, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., March 28, 1916.

The Navy Department has notified the industrial department at this yard that the matter of installing an aeroplane rigging on the U.S.S. Washington similar to that on the U.S.S. North Carolina has been taken up and favorably considered. The North Carolina is the only ship in the Navy with this rigging at present. Naval Constr. Lt. S. Adams, U.S.N., industrial manager, will leave shortly for Washington in the interests of more work here and to meet the officials of the Navy Department on the matter of a new machine shop.

Pay Clerk William Craig, U.S.N., has received his commission as chief pay clerk, which dates from Jan. 25, 1916.

Requests for added equipment for the machine shop at this yard have been granted and \$10,000 will be given for additions before July 1, and more at a future date.

Lieut. F. W. Milner, U.S.N., recently retired, will stay at this yard on active duty until some time this summer.

Forty-seven years ago Ralph L. Reinewald, of this city, bandmaster on the U.S.S. Georgia, now at the Boston Navy Yard, enlisted in the U.S. Navy as a member of the band on the receiving ship *Vandalia* at this yard, and it is doubtful if there is another man in the American or any other navy wearing an enlisted man's uniform to-day who was wearing one forty-seven years ago. When Admiral Farragut died at this yard while on a visit to the commandant, Commodore Pennock, Bandmaster Reinewald played in the receiving tomb at St. John's Church in Portsmouth, where it remained about a month, when it was taken on the U.S.S. *Guerriere* to New York, the officers of the yard and the naval band escorting. On the way to New York the *Guerriere* ran aground on Nantucket Shoals. Finding that it was impossible to float the warship, Admiral Farragut's body was placed on a small steamer and, accompanied by the officers and the band, proceeded to Nantucket. Here it was transferred to another steamer. As there were no marines aboard the steamer the members of the band were detailed to stand guard, and Mr. Reinewald was one of those chosen. After the funeral the band returned to this yard, where it remained until July 15, 1876, when Secretary Roberson, wishing to reduce the expenses of the Navy, issued orders to discharge the bands at all yards. After leaving the service Mr. Reinewald was leader of the Dover (N.H.) cornet band for six years. In 1882 he assumed the leadership of the Salem (Mass.) band, and in 1888 formed the band of the 8th Regiment of Massachusetts. Two years later he resigned to come back to this yard and form a new

HEALTH FIRST**Healthfulness**

Rumford restores in part the missing nutritive properties of fine wheat flour.

Efficiency

Rumford raises all home baking just right—makes it of that much desired even texture and appetizing appearance.

Economy

The uniform strength and dependability of Rumford prevent waste of good material; its cost is reasonable.



For its healthfulness, efficiency and economy it is par excellent.

Ask us to mail you, FREE, a copy of "Rumford Dainties and Household Helps." In their daily work housekeepers will find this a most useful and helpful book.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

band, and until recently he was attached to the band at this yard.

THE NAVY.**NAVY NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations received by the Senate March 24, 1916.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) George McC. Courts to be a lieutenant from Dec. 8, 1915.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in M.R.C. from March 17, 1916: Lockhart D. Arbuckle, Ga.; Ogden D. King, N.C., and John J. Loughlin, N.Y.

Asst. Paymr. Harry W. Rusk, Jr., to be passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from June 7, 1914.

The following assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters from the dates set opposite their names: William E. Moorman, Aug. 22, 1915; Harry T. Sandlin, Aug. 22, 1915; Stanley M. Mathes, Aug. 22, 1915, and Delos P. Heath, Aug. 22, 1915.

The following assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors from the dates set opposite their names: James O. Gawn, March 24, 1916, and Alva B. Court, March 24, 1916.

The following boatswains to be chief boatswains from the dates set opposite their names: Meade H. Eldridge, Dec. 21, 1915; Bernhard Schumacher, Dec. 21, 1915; Edward Crouch, Dec. 21, 1915; Otto J. W. Haltworth, Dec. 21, 1915, and Daniel Dowling, Dec. 21, 1915.

The following gunners to be chief gunners from the dates set opposite their names: Charles W. A. Campbell, Dec. 21, 1915, and Lawrence Wittmann, Dec. 21, 1915.

Mach. Newton R. George to be a chief machinist from Dec. 30, 1915.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 23, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following officers to be lieutenants: John H. Hoover, Louis H. Maxfield, Raymond F. Frelsen, Alfred W. Atkins, Philip H. Hammond, Claud A. Jones, Harry Campbell, George W. Kenyon, Allan S. Farquhar, Lucien F. Kimball, Harvey W. McCormack, Harold M. Bemis, Ernest D. McWhorter, John M. Schelling, Bert B. Taylor, William O. Wallace, Frank R. King, Bruce R. Ware, Jr., Carl T. Osburn, William S. Farber and Archibald D. Turnbull.

Lieut. (J.G.) Charles W. Cross to be a lieutenant.

Asst. Surg. William E. Findeisen to be a passed assistant surgeon.

The following officers to be paymasters: Fred W. Holt, Walter D. Sharp, Raymond B. Westlake, John M. Hancock, George R. Crapo, Benjamin H. Brooke, William N. Hughes, John N. Jordan and Harold W. Browning.

Btsns. William R. Buechner and James J. O'Brien to be chief boatswains.

The following gunners to be chief gunners: Arthur B. Dorsey, Arthur D. Freshman, Edward Wenk, Frank C. Wisker and David P. Henderson.

The following machinists to be chief machinists: Frank Smith, Ralph G. Moody, John McN. D. Knowles and Ernest W. Dobie.

Asst. Paymr. John D. P. Hodapp, with the rank of ensign, to be an assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:

Chester, sailed from Cape Verde Islands for New York March 30.

Wheeling, arrived at Puerto, Mexico, March 30.

Tennessee, arrived at Montevideo March 30.

Pittsburgh, arrived at San Diego March 30.

Sterling, arrived at Naples March 30.

Ajax, sailed March 28 from Hong Kong, China, for Manila, P.I.

Glacier, sailed March 26 from San Diego, Cal., for Topolobampo, Mexico.

Wheeling, arrived March 27 at Carmen, Mexico.

Wilmington, sailed March 28 from Hong Kong, China, for Swatow, China.

Brooklyn, sailed March 29 from Guam for Shanghai, China.

Cleveland, arrived March 27 at San Diego, Cal.

Cyclops, arrived March 28 at the Norfolk Yard.

Jupiter, arrived March 28 at Guantanomo Bay, Cuba.

Marietta, sailed March 28 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Tampico, Mexico.

Pittsburgh, sailed March 28 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Raleigh, sailed March 27 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Baltimore, San Francisco, Dubuque and Lebanon, arrived March 29 at Pensacola, Fla.

Blakely, arrived March 29 at the New York Yard.

Chester, arrived March 28 at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Denver, arrived March 27 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Supply, sailed March 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.

Standish, sailed March 30 from Annapolis, Md., for the Norfolk Yard.

Cesar, arrived March 29 at Funchal.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 23.—Lieut. (J.G.) John Wilbur detached Virginia; to Salem as engineer officer.

Ensign Ralph Kiely detached Virginia; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., connection crew of Oklahoma and duty on board when commissioned.

Ensigns R. D. Tisdale, B. F. Perry and C. H. Mecum detached Virginia; to Nevada.

Ensign L. S. Lewis detached Virginia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew of Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Ensign Isaac Schlossbach detached Virginia; to Nevada, P.A. Surg. J. V. Howard detached Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Raleigh.

P.A. Surg. J. P. Haynes detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 10, 1916; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Surg. G. D. Hale detached Ohio; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson detached Washington; to North Dakota.

P.A. Surg. I. W. Robbins detached Raleigh; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Insp. W. B. Izard detached fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet, May 1, 1916; to home and wait orders.

MARCH 24.—Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. D. Dashell detached C-2; to C-5.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. E. Snow detached Prometheus; to Leonidas.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Cook detached Salem; to works Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) Kenneth Heron detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; to connection fitting out L-1 and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. A. Daubin detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Ensign R. S. Wyman detached Virginia; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa., connection crew of Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Ensign R. L. Connolly detached Virginia; to Vermont.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Drago to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., April 3, 1916.

Pay Insp. Joseph Fyffe detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., March 31, 1916; to fleet paymaster Pacific Fleet, May 1, 1916.

Paymr. D. M. Addison detached fleet paymaster, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and supply officer, Alabama, March 31, 1916; to accounting officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1916.

Paymr. E. C. Tobey detached navy yard, New York, March 23, 1916; to temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., March 27, 1916.

Btsn. W. P. Simmons detached Naval Station, Guam; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Gun. A. S. Rollins detached receiving ship, New York; to works General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Mach. W. D. Dadd detached Albatross; to Buffalo.

Note.—Comdr. Theodore C. Fenton, retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1916.

MARCH 25.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reynolds detached Virginia April 10, 1916; to Delaware April 20, 1916.

Lieut. R. C. Needham detached command G-2; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. R. A. White detached Third Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to command G-2.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Maddox detached fleet radio officer, Pacific Fleet; to district radio superintendent, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Fay detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Maine.

Ensign M. C. Partello detached Virginia; to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew of Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Paymr. G. C. Schafer detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to assistant to supply officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. H. J. Duffy detached Naval Station, Hawaii; to Naval Station, Guam.

Btsn. J. C. Holmes to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 3, 1916.

Btsn. J. H. MacDonald detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Naval Station, Honolulu.

Btsn. James Reilly detached Colorado; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. W. Boldt detached Buffalo; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 27.—Pay Clerk Joseph O'Reilly detached Washington; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 15, 1916.

Note.—The following have been appointed as gunners from March 27, 1916, and assigned to duty: John S. Conover, to Rainbow; Fayette Myers, to Rainbow; John G. M. Johnson, to Constellation; Frederick Clifford, to temporary duty Maine; Alexander Anderson, to temporary duty Chester; Frederick T. Walling, to temporary duty Des Moines; Charles V. Kane, to Constellation; Joseph M. Gateley, to temporary duty Louisiana; Henry J. Jerrior, to temporary duty Salem.

The following have been appointed as boatswains from March 27, 1916, and assigned to duty as follows: William H. Farrel, to Rainbow; Thomas M. Buck, to temporary duty Chester; John Shotroff, to temporary duty Rhode Island; John Whalen, to temporary duty Wyoming; Raymond C. McDuffie, to temporary duty Maine; Oscar Benson, to temporary duty Saratoga; William Martin, to Rainbow.

MARCH 28.—Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Cooke detached command Leonidas; to treatment at a naval hospital in the U.S.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. M. Perkins detached Cassin; to command Burrows.

Lieut. (J.G.) Haller Belt detached Carnegie Steel Co., March 31, 1916; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Naval Aeronautics Station, Pensacola, Fla., April 1, 1916.

Surg. H. C. Curl detached Buffalo; to Iris.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Munger detached Pittsburgh; to Maryland.

P.A. Surg. C. B. Camerer detached Iris; to Buffalo.

Asst. Surg. C. I. Wood detached Maryland; to South Dakota.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. A. F. McCreary detached Iris; to Milwaukee.

Btsn. G. B. Llewellyn detached Delaware; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Btsn. M. C. Kent detached Milwaukee; to Iris.

Btsn. Ernest Heilmann detached navy yard, Norfolk; to Delaware.

Gun. David McWhorter to radio duty, flagship, 2d Div., Atlantic Fleet, April 29, 1916.

Gun. W. A. Eaton to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Gun. Anthony Prastka detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 20; to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, via June transport.

Chief Mach. F. F. Krainek to Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Chief Corp. C. J. Kerr detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Corp. J. A. Price detached Michigan; to Illinois.

Chief Corp. J. P. Shovlin detached Illinois; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carp. R. F. Roberson detached receiving ship at Philadelphia; to Michigan.

Chief Pay Clerk R. J. Dodd, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from March 18, 1916; detached all duty and to home.

Act. Pay Clerk E. E. Mullen to duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MARCH 29.—Ensign W. K. Beard detached Virginia; to Tallahassee.

Gunner H. J. Meneratti to naval radio station, Cavite, P.I.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Nebraska.

Chief Corp. J. T. S. Miller detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1916; to Louisiana.

Carp. R. J. Leahy detached Iris; to temporary duty Rainbow.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 30.—First Lieut. R. E. Rowell detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua; to Recruiting Publicity Bureau, New York.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached 1st Brigade, Hayti,

COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET

A favorite toilet soap because of its abundant lather, delightful perfume and superior washing qualities.

Luxurious—Lasting—Refined

Trial cake sent for 4c in stamps

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 29
199 Fulton Street
New York

and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Marine Barracks, Guantnamo.

Second Lieut. G. W. Martin detached Marine Barracks, Guantnamo; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MARCH 24.—Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross, retired, died at New Bedford, Mass.

MARCH 25.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. J. Curtiss resignation accepted, effective March 30, 1916.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Beckley assigned to duty as junior line officer of Mohawk.

MARCH 27.—First Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers detached Guthrie; upon relief placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan detached temporarily from Golden Gate and assigned to temporary duty on McCulloch.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. E. Sugden detached Andros-coggin; to Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.

Third Lieut. E. F. Stone orders of 21st instant revoked; detached Onondaga; to Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Coast Guard cutter Onondaga arrived at New York March 19, swinging from a long hawser from passenger steamer Alamo, and acting as a rudder for her. The Onondaga convoyed the Alamo up the coast following the loss of the Alamo's rudder off the Virginian Capes in heavy weather and her calls for assistance.

On March 19 the Alamo, bound for Mobile and Gulf ports, from this city, sent out wireless calls for assistance, saying that her rudder had been carried away and that she was returning slowly to New York with jury steering apparatus. The Onondaga was immediately sent out from Hampton Roads to her assistance.

The crew of the Yamacraw on March 21, in the harbor of Savannah, Ga., hearing cries for help, launched a whaleboat with the searchlight of the cutter playing on the water. Under a dock in a small skiff was a badly frightened man calling lustily for assistance. He had gone under the dock at low tide and fell asleep. As the boat rose with the incoming tide it shipped some water, which caused the man to waken. He was pulled from under the dock and set ashore.

The Coast Guard launch Scout removed a dangerous menace to navigation in West Waterway, Seattle, Wash.

The Thetis having developed a crack in her propeller, the McCulloch was sent to Honolulu to convoy or tow her back to San Francisco.

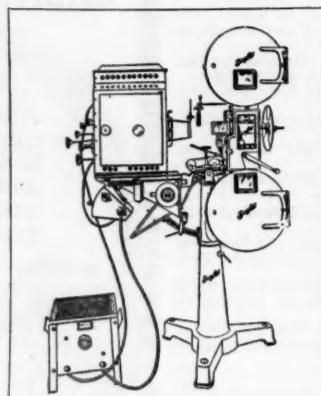
The Seminole is standing by the wreck of Norwegian ship Svaland to put a hawser on board when weather moderates. The crew of about nineteen men are on the wreck 300 miles east by southeast from Halifax.

The Comanche left Brazos Port March 3

MERIT WINS!

Simpler

The ONLY
PROJECTOR
that received the
Highest Award
at TWO
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITIONS
in 1915



Send for Catalog 2

THE PRECISION MACHINE CO., INC.
317 East 34th Street, New York

Grand Prize
PANAMA-PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL
EXPOSITION
at San Francisco
and
Gold Medal
at
PANAMA-
CALIFORNIA
EXPOSITION
at San Diego

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Other Congressional matter appears on page 990.
S. 5258, Mr. Tillman.—To prevent the disclosure of national defense secrets.

S. 5261, Mr. Clapp.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., as second lieutenants, Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.
S. 5262, Mr. Clapp.—For the appointment of John P. Markoe as second lieutenant in the U.S. Army.
S. 5272, Mr. Sheppard.—To enlarge the military post at Fort Bliss, Texas. Same as H.R. 13712.

H.J. Res. 187, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania.—Proposing the appropriation of \$50,000 to be used by the President in offering and paying a reward for the delivery of the body of Pancho Francisco Villa to the constituted military authorities of the United States.

H.J. Res. 188, Mr. Dyer.—That there be adopted as a national anthem "The Star-Spangled Banner."

H.J. Res. 189, Mr. Lever.—Creating a commission to ascertain the best methods of producing within the United States nitrogen compounds and potash for use in the manufacture of fertilizers and munitions of war.

H.J. Res. 190, Mr. Dyer.—Authorizing the President to call for 100,000 volunteers to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States in Mexico.

H. Res. 186, Mr. Austin.—Resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish to the House of Representatives information showing expenditures on account of the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the armed forces of the United States.

H.R. 13622, Mr. Casey.—For organizing and creating an efficient reserve and defense force of citizen soldiery for national defense among the members of military societies and fraternities.

H.R. 13667, Mr. Lloyd.—Authorizing the establishment of a plant at or near Hannibal, Mo., for the manufacture of munitions and implements of war.

H.R. 13670, Mr. Padgett.—Amending the act appropriating for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1916, relating to authorization of fleet submarines, to read: "Two submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than nineteen knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each." The original limitation was "speed twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than twenty."

H.R. 13671, Mr. Madden.—That hereafter headquarters and quartermaster clerks shall be known as Army field clerks, and shall receive the same pay and allowance as now allowed by law to Army paymaster clerks, with the exception that Army field clerks at entrance into the Service shall receive but \$1,000 per annum for the first year of service; Provided, That Army field clerks duly assigned to and performing the duties of chief clerks shall receive \$250 per annum in addition to the regular pay of their respective grades while performing the duties of chief clerks. Sec. 2. That Army field clerks shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

H.R. 13711, Mr. Small.—To provide for the preparation and report to Congress by the Chief of Engineers of the Army, under the direction and through the Secretary of War, of a preliminary plan for a system of improved national highways, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of said report.

H.R. 13712, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—To enlarge the military post of Fort Bliss, Texas, to the capacity of a brigade post.

H.R. 13769, Mr. Black.—To authorize the Secretary of War to supply tents for temporary use of the sufferers from the recent conflagration in Paris, Texas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 13771, Mr. Rainey.—To appropriate \$25,000 and "employ expert advice and assistance to ascertain, by anatomical research and experimental breeding, the type and proportions of horses best suited to the service required in the Army. Also to determine and record the proportions of horses noted for great speed at running and trotting, and especially to what extent the short back of the Arab horse is found in his immediate descendants."

H.R. 13822, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—Providing for a military highway between Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation, via Fort Columbia, and Fort Canby, Wash.

H.R. 13830, Mr. Montague.—To create the Coast Guard Naval Corps.

H.R. 13838, Mr. Lieb.—To establish a department of aviation and for other purposes.

H.R. 13842, Mr. Wickersham.—Making an appropriation for the establishment of a radio station at Seward, Alaska.

H.R. 13925, Mr. Dyer.—To authorize the President of the United States to commission any officer of the United States Volunteers in the highest grade held by him at the date of muster out of service of his regiment.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 27, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at cards on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. McCommon and Captain Caldwell. Drs. Sherrard and Wunderlich, D.S., left Monday for Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall had dinner Tuesday for Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mesdames McCammon and Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and Miss Ethel Tree Jones. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Lawton en-

tertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Ware and Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson.

Mrs. Kennedy returned Wednesday from a short visit to Kahoka, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. Pyles entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Stodter, Dillingham, Watson, Jones and Donovan. Dr. Gunckel returned Thursday from a short visit in the East.

The formal hop held Friday was an enjoyable affair and a great many people from St. Louis attended. At dinner Colonel Kenly had as his guests Lieutenant Colonel Brewster, Lieuts. and Mesdames Tyndall and Collins and Mrs. Rodgers, Miss Clark and Dr. Kelly, of St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. McCommon entertained for Capt. and Mesdames Craig, Watson, Dillingham and Captain Caldwell and Dr. and Mrs. White, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan were hosts for Miss Jones, Drs. Jones and Henry and St. Louis friends. Miss Turner is the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel. Mrs. Collins entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Friday.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 28, 1916.

Mrs. Rethers's bridge party on Wednesday was very attractive; there were four tables, and each guest when she arrived was given a dainty little work-bag made of ribbon. At the end of each rubber the winners selected little fittings to go in the bag, spools of silk, tape measures, emories, etc. The Yale glee club concert on Saturday was enjoyed by a large audience; the visitors were shown around by the cadets and they stayed over until Sunday, assisting Mr. Mayer at his organ recital. Mrs. Fiebeger has been away the past week visiting in Tennessee with her brother, Mr. Upson, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong had dinner Saturday for their house guest, Miss Smith; the Misses Townsley, Lieutenants Lee, Sandeford and Uhl.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday, March 26. Mrs. Victoria Harrington is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Harrington. Captain Alexander and Lieutenant Pullen had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Major and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Capt. and Mrs. Sultan, Mrs. Vidmer, Captain Steese. Mrs. Dunningwood has been spending a few days at Governors Island. Mrs. Ennis is the guest of Colonel Jones and the Misses Jones at Saugerties, N.Y. Marguerite Meyer's party on Saturday was given in celebration of her fifth birthday; favors were Easter bunnies. Among those there were the Misses Marjorie Bell, Devin Mitchell, Yvonne and Charmaine Crispy, Louise MacMillan, Frances Stearns, Cary Walker, Katharine Dawson, Katherine Stoll, Masters Walter Drysdale, Pat Carter, George Francis Patten, Laddie MacMillan, Sonny Cunningham, Gabriel Ascensio, Fritzie Mayer, Jim Dawson, Bobby Meyer.

Capt. and Mrs. Rethers spent the week-end at Governors Island, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Major and Mrs. Bell had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, Captain Steese. The reading club met on Thursday with Mrs. Marshburn, who read her paper on "The United Fruit Company and Its Work for Civilization." The Monday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Townsley; the sewing club met with Mrs. Walker; the Tuesday club met with Mrs. Tschappat and the tournament was completed, Mrs. Wilcox winning first, Mrs. Bell second; Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan entertained the Wednesday evening club; the Thursday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Beere was hostess of the Friday morning club; the Friday afternoon club met with Mrs. Gordon and the tournament was finished, Mrs. Dunwoody winning first, Mrs. Cunningham second.

The entertainment given by the children of the post school at Culver hall on Thursday evening was unusually well done. "The Meeting of the Nations" was a patriotic spectacle, with a pretty display of singing, dancing and dialogue. The Colonial girls in costumes of the period greeted a most imposing Uncle Sam, and then appeared the representatives of the various nations in costumes of each country; some very small girls sang a lullaby to their dolls, dainty and pretty in Colonial costume, and another group costumed as Japanese maidens sang and gave a fan drill.

The annual ball held by the Cavalry detachment on Thursday evening was a great success.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox has been on sick report for the past week. Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell, of Yonkers, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell for the week-end. Mr. F. DeV. Sill, of the Canal Zone, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn over Sunday. The Class of 1910 held a dinner at the club on Sunday evening in the red room; those present were Lieutenants Strong, Pullen, Torrey, Kalloch, Marshburn, E. B. Gray, Holmer, Aleshire, Hobbs, O'Leary, Seleck, W. K. Dunn and Wildrick.

Prof. and Mrs. Adams, of Yale, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Mayer over Sunday. Mr. Peters, of Yale, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Captain Campanani, of the Italian army, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey over Sunday. Captain Campanani gave two lectures, one to the Boy Scouts in the Engineer gymnasium, the other in the chemistry lecture room to the Young Men's Christian Association. Captain Ross was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Simonds. Major Timberlake is spending a few days in Washington. After the glee club concert on Saturday evening the Yale men were the guests of honor at a smoker in the lower hop room at Culver hall.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Harrington, sr., Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison; bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Harrington, sr., and Captain Harrington. Miss Perrine, of Baltimore, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Lee. Captain Whitman's

family has arrived and they are getting settled in quarters formerly occupied by Captain Arrowsmith; Mrs. Chaffee and children have also arrived to join Lieutenant Chaffee. The Monday tea club met this week with Mrs. Devers; members of the club are Mesdames Cafts, Goethals, North, Purdon, Wildrick, Strong, Stearns, Devers and Aleshire. The South End club met with Mrs. Lockwood.

Julian Lindsey celebrated his eleventh birthday on Tuesday with a beautiful party, the guests having a jolly time playing laughable games, including a potato race. The table was beautifully decorated with Easter favors. Among the guests were the Misses Frances Estes, Grace Arrowsmith, Consuelo Asensio, Mary Stuart, Margaret Hunt, Jane Kiehl, Beverly Smith, Betsy McAllister, Masters Coleman and Ted Timberlake, Guy and Roger Holt, Coleman and Pat Carter, Manolo and Jose Asensio, William Ennis, Adna Chaffee, Gordon Singles. Mrs. Reilly was assisted in entertaining the young guests by Mrs. Eckels.

An indoor polo on Saturday the cadet team met an unexpected defeat. Coming here entirely unknown to Army polo enthusiasts, the team of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, N.G. R.I., of Providence, played a fast game and won by a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The Army made a good start with a tally only thirty seconds after play began. Cadet Shugg registering a goal by some pretty riding and hitting. Lull, for the visitors, made the score a tie in the third period at 3 to 3, and two more goals by Dillon, of Battery A, in the next period gave the lead to the Guardsmen 5 to 3. One of Dillon's goals followed a brilliant backhand stroke. Two of the Army goals were to the credit of Cadets Birmingham and Peyton, and another goal by Lull made up the visitors' score. Loss of half and quarter points for fouls and safeties reduced the total score of each team. O'Gorman was the third player for Battery A. The Guardsmen were mounted on Army ponies which were entirely new to them and undoubtedly somewhat of a handicap, but they had no trouble in disposing of the Army players. Cadet Peyton's pony acted treacherously in the last period, kicking the ball through the Army posts for a goal, which counted for the battery men after a scrimmage in front of the goal.

The Army hockey team has elected Cadet Elbert L. Ford, jr., of Milford, Conn., captain for next season. Cadet Ford is a member of the class of 1917 and has played rover on the Army team for two years. He has been prominently identified with athletics since his entrance three years ago and has been halfback on the football eleven for two years.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1916.

At the close of the skating-rink season at the Naval Academy the following awards were made: Best man skater, Mr. W. H. Powell; novice for women, Miss Gilman; mixed double, Paymr. S. E. Dickinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Estes, wife of Lieutenant Estes; U.S.N.; novice for men, Mr. Riddell; best woman skater, Mrs. Olendorf, and Miss Julia Douw second; obstacle race, won by Lieut. J. L. Kauffman; best costume of ladies, Miss Virginia Nulton, dressed as a farmer's boy; best costume for men, Mr. W. P. Kemper, dressed as a Roman soldier. The judges were Capt. E. W. Eberle, Med. Dir. James G. Field and Surg. Middleton S. Guest, U.S.N. At the prize table were Mrs. Harrington, wife of Governor Harrington; Mrs. E. W. Eberle and Mrs. L. M. Nulton. The prizes for the ladies consisted mostly of parasols.

Mrs. Bennett Puryear, jr., wife of Captain Puryear, U.S.M.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hill, of Annapolis. Miss Frances Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hall, of this city, has returned from a year's visit to her sister, Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. K. L. Hill, U.S.N., now in California. Miss Green, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Robert L. Ghormley, has returned to Georgia. Mrs. C. E. Coffin, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram. Miss Birch, of Indianapolis, aunt of Lieutenant Ingram, is also visiting them. Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois and two small sons are visiting Mrs. Le Bourgeois's mother, Mrs. William B. Daingerfield, of Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. D. M. Garrison entertained on Saturday the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter of the D.A.R., of which she is regent, and the visitors who were here in honor of Maryland Day, March 25. The fourth lecture in the university course at St. John's College was delivered on Monday by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N. The subject was Yellowstone Park, and it was assisted by a number of beautiful illustrations.

"The Log," the midshipmen's weekly paper, says: "Class of 1916—Engagements announced, 27; strongly suspected, 66; turned down, but still have hopes, 4; others who bought miniatures, 43. These returns are not complete. Class of 1917—Miniatures bought to date, 25; further information lacking. Class of 1918—No definite statistics available."

In a baseball game which was the season-opener for both teams the University of Pennsylvania lost to the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon by 2 to 0. The visitors found Blodgett, the big fellow who was the mainstay for the midshipmen on the mound last year, almost unhittable. One single in the seventh inning was the only safe one registered against him. Cross, who began the game for Pennsylvania, was hit in a rather lively fashion, though he scattered the safe ones sufficiently to prevent scoring except in the sixth and seventh innings, which yielded a tally each to the midshipmen. Swigley pitched for Penn, in the last inning. The game was a remarkably good one for so early in the season, and the grounds were in better condition than might have been expected. Capt. E. W. Eberle opened the season by pitching the first ball. The Navy players were: Fisher, 3b.; Thornehill, lf.; Parker, lf.; Rogers, 1b.; McFall, c.; Moran, r.f.; Connolly, e.; Vol. Heimberg, 2b.; Calhoun, s.; Blodgett, p.

The midshipmen fencers overwhelmed Columbia Saturday afternoon, winning eight of the nine bouts with the foils, and all four of those with the sabers. The Columbia fencers started out by giving the midshipmen stiff opposition, but later in the match lost by decisive scores. However, one of the most remarkable bouts ever fenced here took place between Mouquin, Columbia, and Doughty, Navy. Three extra periods were fenced before a decision could be reached. Mouquin finally won by 18 to 16, the only victory of the afternoon for Columbia. With the sabers, the midshipmen, who have done wonderful work this season with the slashing weapon, won easily. Headlee and Fullenwider excelled. Mouquin, of Columbia, made a good showing in all of his bouts with both weapons.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 28, 1916.

The Misses Wilder, daughters of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, have returned to their home in New York city. Mrs. J. McE. Pruyne entertained at dinner Wednesday at the Chevy Chase club for Miss Carolyn Stewart, of New York; Miss Calder, Miss Stutzer, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Lieutenant James, Mr. Carl Gartner and Mr. Marechal. Mrs. Homer M. Groninger has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Pomeroy, of Front Royal, Va. She will remain with her daughter during Lieutenant Groninger's absence.

Lieut. John Millikin, who was injured during a polo game, is now convalescent at Walter Reed Hospital. Gen. Hugh L. Scott entertained on Monday with a luncheon party at the Willard in honor of Col. William Cody. Mr. Dennis A. Upson has donated a handsome silver loving cup to the winner in the jumping contest, which began at the Washington Riding and Hunt club on March 16 and will be continued for the next three Thursdays.

Miss Dorothy O'Keefe entertained on St. Patrick's Day for the young ladies from the Holy Cross Academy who participated in the concert held at the administration building. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber have as house guest Miss Martens, of White Plains, N.Y. Mrs. William J. Glasgow on Sunday had a tea in honor of Miss Carolina Glasgow, sister of Major Glasgow. Mrs. Edward R. Schreiner has as her guest Major

Schreiner's sister, Mrs. Edwards, who will remain with her until Major Schreiner's return.

The riding hall drills and tea-dances were discontinued with the departure of the 5th Cavalry for the border, but it is hoped that they will be resumed by the 2d Cavalry. Mrs. Charles T. Menoher had as her week-end guest Mrs. Littell, wife of Col. Isaac Littell. Miss Dorothy O'Keefe was week-end guest of Gen. and Mrs. George F. Chase, of Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Beukema have returned from their wedding trip and are at home in the officers' club. Mrs. Connell, wife of Capt. William M. Connell, is recovering at Garfield Hospital from an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Charles S. Haight has as her guest her mother, Mrs. G. W. Folsom, of Lenox, Mass. Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday left on Monday for the border.

Mrs. Manus McCloskey entertained at auction bridge on Tuesday. Mrs. Philip L. Thurber entertained at tea last Monday in honor of her house guest, Miss Martens, of White Plains, N.Y.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., March 28, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton gave a musicale on Sunday afternoon. Those taking part were Mr. and Mrs. Baltzell, Mr. and Mrs. Trunkett, Mrs. David Chapman and Mrs. Ross, all of Winthrop; also Capt. and Mrs. Kelton and Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N. Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Kelton entertained the Deane Winthrop Chapter, D.A.R., at Fort Banks on Tuesday. Mrs. Ross, accompanied by Miss Minnie Floyd, sang several songs, and a paper on "Puritan Children" was read by Mrs. Kelton. Mrs. John Whitman, regent of the chapter, presided at the tea table.

Major and Mrs. Ashburne have had as house guests the past week Mr. and Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Kelton was the guest of Mrs. W. R. Currier at a luncheon auction party in Newburyport on Wednesday. Mrs. Oscar Krupp gave an "at home" on Wednesday.

Captain Kelton on March 21 attended the dinner of the Wardroom Club, at which Lieut. A. H. Miles gave an illustrated lecture on "Submarines." Capt. Robert Davis gave an illustrated lecture on "Field Artillery in the European War" in the post exchange at Fort Banks on Wednesday before a large audience, composed of the officers and ladies of the garrison and the enlisted men.

Mrs. Robert Kelton was the guest of Mrs. Frederick Trunkett, of Winthrop, at a musicale and luncheon in Boston on Saturday.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 21, 1916.

Mrs. Ellis Knowles, Mrs. Whiting and Mesdames Kirk, Hoskins and Wyke, of Fort Barrancas, were guests of Mrs. Babcock for tea March 13. Mrs. Babcock was hostess at a bridge-tea on March 15 for Mesdames Hickok, McCune, Hoskins and Winthrop and the Misses Richard, Wyke and Davis.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of Captain Bristol, U.S.N., has returned from Mobile, where she met her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, down from Washington for the carnival. Captain Bristol was also in Mobile, and another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Helen Goldwaite, completed a house party of six.

Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Moreno and Mrs. Hoskins were guests at a bridge party given by Mrs. Holcombe March 17. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe March 19. Capt. and Mrs. Wyke entertained with a supper on March 19 for Lieuts. and Mesdames Hickok and Hoskins, Misses Davis and Wyke.

Mrs. Kenneth Whiting entertained at the navy yard March 14 in honor of Lieutenant Whiting's mother, Mrs. Whiting, of Larchmont, N.Y.

Colonel Davis leaves to-day for Fort Morgan on temporary duty. Mrs. Winthrop and daughter, who have spent some time as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, left March 17 for a short stay in New York before proceeding to their home at Portland, Me. Mrs. Armstrong is recovering from a severe attack of grip.

Six aeroplanes and an equal number of aviators left from the aero station to-day on the cruiser North Carolina to join the Atlantic Fleet in maneuvers.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 23, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe gave a supper March 24 for Capt. and Mrs. Mustin, of the Navy, and guest, Miss Warfield; Mrs. Bellinger, Lieutenant Spencer and Hoskins, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Miss Doris Wyke.

All the charm of a perfect spring day was added to the beautiful entertainment which the Army Relief Society of Fort Barrancas gave yesterday afternoon and evening at the post; a review was followed by dancing in the gymnasium, and later by bridge. Sergeant Casey, who is an artist to his finger tips, had charge of the indoor decorating, and never before had the gymnasium presented such a scene of beauty. Mrs. W. C. Davis, wife of Colonel Davis, commanding officer at the post, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. B. Burbank, wife of General Burbank, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Henry Mustin and Mrs. A. W. Morse. Mrs. J. H. Jouett, Mrs. J. E. Wyke, Mrs. D. Armstrong, Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy had charge of the refreshments and bridge.

Lieutenant Barrett, O.D., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Davis March 20. Lieut. and Mrs. Jouett, of Fort Pickens, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis March 23. Miss Richards, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, left with her brother, Saturday, for New York.

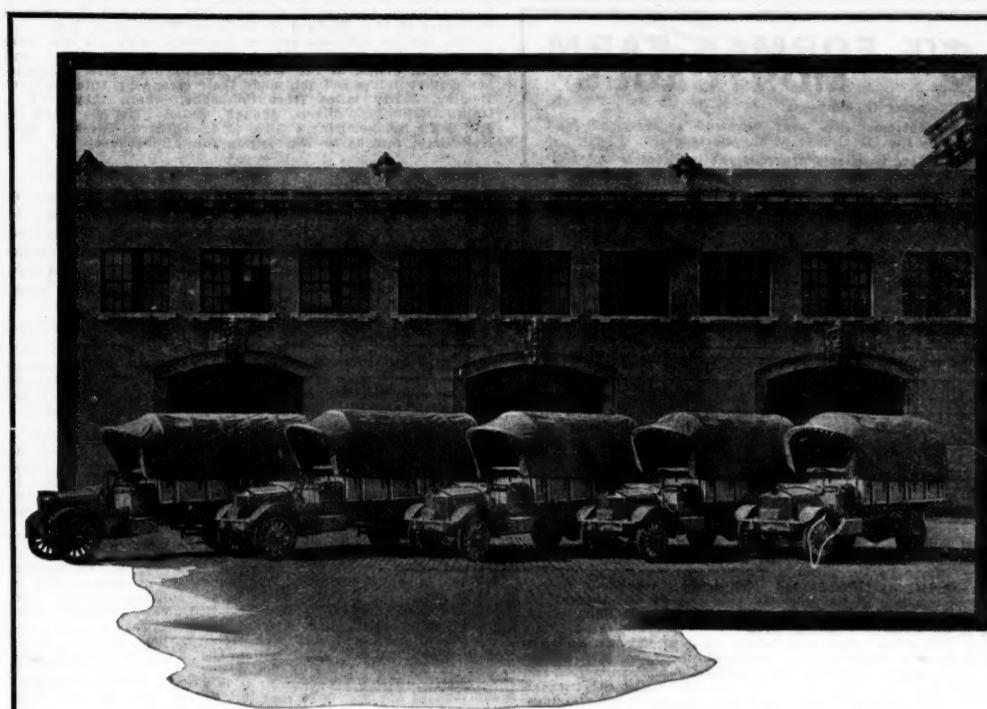
FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 27, 1916.

Capt. J. M. Coward has returned from Fort Morgan, Ala., where he witnessed experimental firing of ships against shore batteries. A tea-dance was given Wednesday under the auspices of the Fort Monroe branch of the Army Relief Society. Several special dances, songs, etc., were given during the course of the entertainment. Lieutenant Loustalot surprised the audience by his feats upon a tight rope. Among other features, Miss Russell sang, and a Chilean dance was given by Mrs. Ide, Mrs. Rose and Miss Russell, and Lieuts. W. W. Rose, C. E. Ide and Don Carlos Bowen, of the Chilean navy.

Capt. A. H. Sunderland's mother and father are visiting him. Mrs. A. H. Sunderland entertained at cards on Thursday for Mesdames Sunderland, Brand, F. H. Lincoln, F. T. Hines, E. P. Tigner, J. J. Grace, E. Reybold, W. G. Knight and Miss Sadler. Prizes were won by Mrs. F. H. Lincoln and Miss Sadler. Mrs. A. N. Stark is in New York. Mrs. L. D. Gasser gave a luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Hayes, Forbes, Brigham, Vestal, Lincoln, Rhoades, Taylor and Miss Magruder. Mrs. E. P. Tigner entertained at cards Friday in honor of Mrs. Forbes. Prizes were won by Mesdames F. H. Lincoln and Wegeman. Mrs. T. C. Woodbury and Miss Margaret Woodbury have returned to Philadelphia after a visit to Mrs. Woodbury. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr and Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. O. C. Warner Friday. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, of Newport News, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines and Lieut. R. Walsh. Mrs. I. A. Haynes' nieces, the Misses Russell, left Friday after a visit to Col. and Mrs. Haynes.

Mrs. L. D. Gasser gave a luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Sunderland, Wegeman, Seaman, Carson, Knight and Miss Sadler. Major and Mrs. W. L. Little gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Forbes, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide and Col. A. N. Stark. Mrs. E. Reybold gave a bridge-luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Forbes, Nugent,



FIVE HURLBURT 3 1/2-TON TRUCKS. FIRST DELIVERY ON RUSSIAN ORDER OF 100.

THE Hurlburt worm and gear-final drive—is guaranteed for 50,000 miles.

The Hurlburt Motor Trucks have never broken a spring.

The Hurlburt Motor Trucks have never broken a frame.

The Hurlburt Motor Trucks have never broken a rear axle.

The Hurlburt Motor Trucks have never broken a transmission.

The Hurlburt is the best motor truck that money, brains and years of experience can build.

Every purchaser of a Hurlburt has been, and is now, absolutely satisfied.

HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK CO.

Executive Offices:

30 East 42d Street, New York City

Factory:

133d Street & Harlem River, New York City

Wildrick, Lincoln, Willett, Garrett, Crain and Miss Sadler. Mesdames Nugent and Garrett won prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Fenelon Cannon gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday.

Mrs. Brown and Miss Ann Brown are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. Cannon. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Stockton entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Priddle, of Norfolk. Mrs. Hope, of Hampton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. G. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Reybold, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieut. T. C. Cook and Mr. Scott, of Newport News. Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Williford have returned after spending several months on leave. Little Billie Rose asked a number of his little friends in to help him celebrate his third birthday.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., March 22, 1916.

Lieutenants Halbert and Hogan were recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell at Fort Michie. Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin were hosts on the evening of March 14 at a moving picture party and supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Summer and Miss Sumner.

Mrs. Wertenbaker is enjoying a visit with her brother, Mr. Roland, at New Britain, Conn. The dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Hero and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Hero entertained at a bridge luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Abbott, Barlow, Summer and Giffin.

Captains Wertenbaker, Barkley, Lieutenant Halbert and Dr. Bull were guests of the Mohican hotel at a St. Patrick's dance on Friday evening. Those who remained on the post enjoyed the bowling club. Captain Abbott is absent on a ten days' leave in Washington. Capt. and Mrs. Landers and children are recent arrivals at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, from Fort Hancock, have been visiting Lieutenant Goolrick for few days. Col. and Mrs. Hero's dinner guests on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson and Lieutenant Goolrick.

Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow at supper on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur and two sons and the Misses Fee, of New Orleans, sisters of Mrs. Arthur, arrived Monday afternoon from Fort Andrews, where they have been stationed for the past year.

FORT SLOCUM RECRUIT DEPOT.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., March 27, 1916.

The card club was entertained on Friday by Mrs. Talbot. The prize-winners were Mesdames Pierce, Prince and Dear. All the officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a hop given at the club Thursday. On Wednesday Mrs. McArthur entertained with a progressive bridge party in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Dear, who leave shortly for the Philippines.

Before the hop on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Williams entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot and Miss McKnight with a dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Wiggin were hosts at Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Dear. Mrs. Pendleton gave a bridge party last week for Mesdames Williams, Ruggles, Wiggin, Hoyt, Smalley, Talbot, Peirce, Prince, Smalley, Jr., and Spraggan. Mrs. Van Vliet left a short time ago for California, where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wood, formerly Zarita Van Vliet.

Mrs. Chaffee returned recently from California and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Howard. Captain Hamilton spent

a few days here last week as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard. He was en route to join his regiment, the 2d Cavalry. Little Ethelyn Talbot, who recently underwent a painful operation, has entirely recovered. Mrs. Smith, with her two little sons, of Warren, Va., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gregory. Mrs. McArthur has as her guest her sister, from Duluth, Minn. Miss Marjory McArthur, who is attending Miss Baird's school, spent the ten days' vacation here as the guest of her mother. Capt. and Mrs. Dear and two children expect to leave on Thursday for New York, to sail on the Buford for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Offutt are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little son. Mrs. Pendleton, who was confined to her home with illness for several days, has entirely recovered.

About 106 candidates for West Point arrived in the post early in the week to take their examinations. Captain Ovenshine, Captain Ellis and Dr. Pipes were on the board. Lieutenant Schwabe attended the West Point dinner given at the Hotel Astor last week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 25, 1916.

Mrs. Samuel Hopkins entertained at bridge yesterday in honor of Mrs. Richard Keiran, who will leave next Tuesday to join Lieutenant Keiran in Norfolk, Va. Capt. Douglas Potts, U.S.M.C., gave a luncheon at the St. Francis in honor of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Potts, U.S.N., who left for Coronado the same afternoon. Col. Frederick Perkins, in charge of Militia affairs of the Western Department, has been invited to participate in a preparedness conference in Spokane, Wash., March 27 and 28, conducted by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees entertained at luncheon on board the Suisun Monday in honor of their house guests, Major and Mrs. Kensey Hampton. Mrs. A. E. Gillespie entertained the Presidio Bridge Club this week. Mrs. Gillespie is a sister of Capt. Henry Merriam. Mrs. Edith Corbin, who is visiting Mrs. Kohl in Easton, plans to leave April 1 for Washington, D.C. Capt. John Moyer, U.S.M.C., who was in charge of the model marine camp at the exposition, and Mrs. Meyer have taken a house in Coronado, where they will live during the coming year. Capt. and Mrs. John Aydelotte have returned from their honeymoon and are at Alcatraz.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell was at home at Fort Mason last Tuesday to a number of her friends, who enjoyed the afternoon on the lawn. Mrs. Bell gave both a luncheon and a tea. The Presidio Bridge Club met last week at the home of Mrs. Richard Cravens at Fort Scott. Twenty members were present. Tea was served on the lawn. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Soule have been at the Somerton Hotel for several days. They came down from Mare Island Tuesday and have been entertained at several affairs. Lieut. J. W. Cummings, of Mare Island, is also at the Somerton and entertained a few friends at the opera Thursday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander and the former's mother, Mrs. Sharp, Sr., arrived in Washington last week. Lieutenant Sharp has been with the Pacific Squadron for two years and during his sea duty his wife and mother occupied a bungalow in Coronado. Mrs. Schuyler Heim was hostess recently at a bridge-tea in honor of Mrs. Richard Keiran. Mrs. Heim will leave next month for New York, to join Lieutenant Heim. The members of the California Peace Preparedness Chapter of the woman's section of the Navy League met Thursday at the St. Francis. Admiral James Bull, U.S.N., Rev. Clampett and Father McQuade spoke.

There were many clever costumes worn at the "hard times" party given last Friday at Fort Scott in honor of St. Patrick's

6% FORMAN FARM MORTGAGES

No losses in 30 years.
No customer has ever acquired an acre of land through the foreclosure of our mortgages.

Our largest clients are conservative Scotch and Holland companies who have \$8,000,000 invested in our mortgages.

Our booklet "American Farm Loans"—yours for the asking—contains some interesting letters from our oldest clients.

Send for list of loans

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY

(Established 1885)

11 South La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Day. Capt. Louis S. Chappellear was a Mexican bandit; Mrs. Russell was a bandanna girl and wore a costume made entirely of gayly colored squares of cotton; Mrs. Joseph Cygan wore a dress of green crepe paper; Lieutenant Morton went as a hard times tramp; Lieutenant Torney as an Irish workman, and Captain Geary as an Irish gentleman of fifty years ago. The rooms were decorated with bales of hay and bunches of straw. There were rough wooden benches and tables of rough wood. Preceding the dance Mrs. J. Franklin Bell had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher, Major and Mrs. Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Emery Smith, Mesdames Bridges, Crimmins, Major Buckley, Captain Merriam, Captain Locke and Lieut. T. H. Jones.

Mrs. James Parker spent last week-end as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, at Hillsborough. Major L. R. Burgess, C.A.C., was the speaker at the military luncheon at the Palace; his subject was "Submarine Mine Work." Capt. William Glassford is on leave in Phoenix, Ariz.

The California Greys entertained at a dinner-dance at the Palace Hotel Monday night in honor of Major and Mrs. Hampton. Mr. Roth Hyde and Mrs. Bixler entertained Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees and Major and Mrs. Kensey Hampton at a dinner Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Hampton left Wednesday for Chicago.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Cronan arrived this morning on the S.S. Supply, from Bremerton, and before sailing for their station in Guam they are guests of Mrs. Cronan's mother, Mrs. J. R. Grant. Mesdames Chappellear, Hunter and Gardner poured tea yesterday when Mrs. A. E. Gillespie entertained in honor of Miss Metha Block. Among the guests were Mesdames Jairus Moore, John Perkins, Richard Cravens, Julius Jones, John Rounseff, Clarence Davis, Francis Pope, Misses Edith Cutler and Josephine Lindley.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 27, 1916.

Mrs. Gilmor had a table of bridge on Monday for Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Brinton and Miss Porter. Mrs. Abernethy, wife of Major R. S. Abernethy, A.I.G., was luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Tuesday. Mrs. Robinson was hostess at a table of bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Brownlee, Hall and Lane. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Duval, of Whitestone, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane on Thursday. Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Haan, Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Geere and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Hodges and Miss Alma Louise Hodges were guests of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Gilmor on Friday for Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mesdames Brinton and Geere, Miss Porter, the Misses Griffith, Captain Proctor and Lieutenant Englehart. That evening Col. and Mrs. Haan had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Loughry, Miss Hodges, Miss Eleanor Griffith, Lieutenant Matthews and Englehart. On Saturday Mrs. Hodges and Miss Alma Louise Hodges left for San Diego, where they will spend some weeks visiting Mrs. Hodges' son-in-law and daughter Montant. The success of the dinner will be indicated toter, Capt. and Mrs. Acher, C.E., stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Captain Cooper was Lieutenant Lane's guest Friday at the Technology club of New York for dinner and smoker, at which Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison laboratory, gave an illustrated talk on "Thomas Edison and Some of His Inventions." Lieutenant Brown received word this week that, although all members of the family escaped in safety, the old homestead of his family was completely destroyed by the terrible fire which recently swept East Nashville, Tenn. Major Edward P. O'Hearn was weekend guest of Major and Mrs. Sarratt.

The 82d Company celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of its organization on March 23 with a dinner and smoker in the mess hall of the company barracks. Among officers present were Captains Robinson and Dusenbury, Lieutenants Gilmore, Lane and Englehart. Letters in honor of the occasion were read from Captains Bishop, C.A.C., and McFarland, O.D., of Washington, D.C., and Capt. C. G. Mettler, O.D., of Honolulu, H.T., all formerly on duty with the company.

The special "movies" Wednesday night showed an excellent production of "The Beloved Vagabond," by W. J. Locke.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 21, 1916.

Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Constr. and Mrs. Harry G. Knox. Lieut. J. Walter McClaran had dinner at the club for Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Misses Bessie Payne, Josephine Wrenn, Mattie Lamb, Dolly Whaley, Messrs. Richard Wrenn, Charles Hunter, Hunter Bell and E. F. Doyle.

Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis leave soon for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, for duty. Miss Mary Carrington Galt is the guest of Miss Emily Christian, Williamsburg, Va. Lieut. Archer M. R. Allen has left for New Bedford, Mass., to be the guest of his mother before leaving for the Asiatic Station for duty. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs and Miss Eleanor Briggs sail by the June transport from San Francisco for the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. Clifford I. Millard had a card party Saturday at her home, Colonial avenue, for Mrs. Charles Laird, of Washington. Other guests were Mesdames Tunstall, Holt Page, Alfred Page, Lewis, Johnston, Ham, Smith, Hughes, Leigh and Quinby. Mrs. R. T. Thorpe had a card party Wednesday for Mrs. Laird, Mesdames Holt and Alfred Page, Leigh, Hughes, Lewis, Millard, Naylor, Smith and Conrad.

Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis had a farewell tea-dance Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Lieut. and Mesdames George W. Van Hoose, G. H. Laird, H. M. Butler, Mrs. Herbert Hodgeson, Mrs. Julia R. Davis, Mrs. Hasbrouck, of Columbus, Ohio, Misses Edith Searles of Alameda, Cal., Dorothy Cohn, Anne Foster, Elizabeth Davis, Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens, Paymr. Robert S. Chew, Jr., Lieuts. C. D. Barrett and C. T. Blackburn and P.A. Surg. M. E. Higgins.

Mrs. E. Clay Timanus, member of the Maryland Public Service Commission, and ex-mayor of Baltimore, and Mrs. Timanus are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Thomas. Mrs. Esther Reed, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Dayton, Washington, D.C., has returned to her home in Portsmouth.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler and Mrs. E. H. Conger had dinner at their home, Park View, Portsmouth, Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, Mrs. Eliza Hasbrouck and

Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. Mrs. Nelson J. Leonard is the guest of Mrs. Richard B. Coffman, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. George Williams arrived last week, with her son, from Columbus, N.M., and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Jones, at the Wayne Apartments. Mrs. Williams, her mother-in-law and son made their escape by automobile to Deming, thirty miles from Columbus, where they took a train. Captain Williams, though wounded in the hand, is still with his company. Mrs. Charles Laird, guest of Mrs. Holt Page, returns to Washington this afternoon.

Norfolk, Va., March 28, 1916.

Miss Catherine Doylan, of Raleigh, N.C., was the guest of Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. G. Gilmor and little son, guests of the Grandys, have returned to their home in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bogan gave a large dinner and dance party on the New Hampshire Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Lauren S. Willis sailed Thursday on the Neptune for Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

Mrs. Lyell S. Pamperin, a recent guest of friends in Waukegan, Ill., and Washington, is the guest of her parents here. Mrs. Herbert D. Hodgson gave a card party in Portsmouth Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Lauren S. Willis. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick has left for San Francisco, to sail April 5 for the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Chadwick and family have taken a house on Westover avenue.

Miss Marjorie Eldredge, a guest of her uncle and aunt in Barton, Fla., will return here this week. Mrs. Albert W. Grant left yesterday for Philadelphia. Mrs. Lloyd Magruder and Miss Pauline Magruder are guests at the Chamberlin, Old Point to be near Lieut. L. B. Magruder, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Monroe Kelly and son are guests of Mrs. Kelly's father, Mr. E. T. Lamb, Atlanta, Ga.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Woman's Auxiliary of the naval Y.M.C.A. occurred this morning. All officers were re-elected. Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., in an appreciative address to the Auxiliary, told of the value of the Y.M.C.A. work to the enlisted man and said, among other things: "I have handled in my command here 66,000 bluejackets, and I want to tell you they are very liberal spenders, and very nice people to have around. There is a great material good which the Navy Association does here in Norfolk. This is not a charity business. There is no charity in this proposition; it is a great patriotic effort on the part of our people to look out for the men who are ready to die for them and for their country. It is absolutely necessary, if we are to succeed as a nation, that we are to command the sea. What good would be our ships, no matter how perfect they are? It is the man behind the gun, and without him you are absolutely helpless. In time of war you depend on him for your salvation."

Chief Pay Clerk R. J. Dodd, who was retired March 18, was presented with a gold-headed walking stick last week by the employees of the accounting office of the yard as a token of their esteem. Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. R. Allen sail from San Francisco by transport April 5 for Asiatic Station. Mrs. Charles N. Downes, of Derby, Conn., guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Pay Dir. Charles H. Eldredge, retired, and Mrs. Eldredge, has returned home. Mrs. George W. Wilson is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lane, Jr., Williamsburg, Va.

Mr. Clifford I. Millard, president of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, has written to Admiral Walter McLean a strong letter of commendation for the valuable service rendered by a detail of marines from the St. Julian magazine last Sunday in the destructive fire at Gilmeron.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALESHIRE.—Born at West Point, N.Y., on March 26, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Page Aleshire a daughter, Carolyn Dana, grandchild of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire and Capt. George Vidmer, 8th U.S. Cav.

MAGRUDER.—Born at Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd Burns Magruder, U.S.A., a son, George Lloyd Magruder.

POWNALL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 24, 1916, to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. C. A. Pownall, U.S.N., a daughter, Louisa.

PURNELL.—Born at Fort Barry, Cal., March 18, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Purnell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Lawrence Cooper.

SMITH.—Born at Fort Williams, Me., March 16, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Hamilton Smith, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Hamilton.

WATSON.—Born at Douglas, Ariz., March 28, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Le Roy H. Watson, 11th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Sara Margaret Watson.

MARRIED.

BALSAM—JONES.—At Cheyenne, Wyo., March 22, 1916, Lieut. Alfred S. Balsam, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily Frances Jones.

BENEDICT—WARING.—At Vancouver, Wash., March 24, 1916, Lieut. Charles Calvert Benedict, 21st U.S. Inf., and Margaret du Bois Waring.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at Fort Bliss, Texas, March 29, 1916, Lieut. Joseph W. Allison, Jr., 13th U.S. Cav.

BORDEN.—Died at New York city March 29, 1916, Bessie Reynolds, wife of Gen. George P. Borden, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of the late post Chaplain Charles Reynolds, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington.

DAVIDSON.—Died at El Paso, Texas, March 23, 1916, Mrs. Mary Newton Davidson, wife of Capt. A. H. Davidson, 13th U.S. Cav.

DODD.—Died at Cheraw, S.C., March 30, 1916, Capt. Arthur W. Dodd, U.S.N., retired.

DUNN.—Died at Bridgeton, N.J., March 18, 1916, Mrs. Mary Amelia Dunn, widow of Thomas Dunn, of Salem, N.J., and mother of the wife of Capt. F. B. Watson, 26th U.S. Inf.

DURHAM.—Died at Las Animas, Colo., March 24, 1916, Leslie Durham, youngest son of the late Capt. Cass Durham, U.S.A., retired, nephew of Mrs. Badger, wife of Admiral Badger, U.S.N., and brother of Mrs. Gibson, wife of Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th U.S. Inf.

GRADY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 5, 1916, Mr. John C. Grady, father of Mrs. John B. Richardson, wife of Lieutenant Richardson, 2d U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. William H. Gill, wife of Lieutenant Gill, 8th U.S. Inf.

HAMMES.—Died at Norfolk, Va., March 24, 1916, Mrs. Anne La Luce Hammes, wife of Lieut. Roman B. Hammes, U.S.N.

LOCKWOOD.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1916, Sister Mary Angela, of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret's, a sister of the widow of Commander Sturdy, U.S.N., and of Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., a niece of the late Prof. Henry H. Lockwood, U.S.N., and great-granddaughter of Col. Allan McLane, of the Continental Army.

MAXSON.—Died at her home in Portville, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1916, Mrs. Emerette L. Maxson, aged seventy-two, mother of L. M. Maxson, Q.M. Sgt., Q.M.C., U.S.A.

MCREA.—Died at Detroit, Mich., suddenly, March 17, 1916, Mary Gordon McCrea, aged seven years and three months, daughter of the late Dr. Henry McCrea and Mrs. Lillie McCrea, of Marllette, Mich., and sister of Ensign John L. McCrea, U.S.N.

PAILTHORPE.—Died at Seattle, Wash., March 24, 1916, Lieut. (J.G.) Ormond C. Pailthorpe, U.S.N.

ROSS.—Died at New Bedford, Mass., March 24, 1916, Capt. Worth G. Ross, U.S. Coast Guard Service, retired, and former Chief of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.



HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent

No. 9

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

FRANK A. HOPPE

1741 North Darien Street Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

CONNECTICUT.

The following is an extract from a report made to the inspector-instructor, 1st Cavalry District, by the commanding officer, Troop B, 5th Conn. Cav., Hartford, Conn.:

"On Friday, Feb. 18, at 8:45 a.m., Gen. George M. Cole, The Adjutant General, warned the C.O. Troops A (New Haven) and B (Hartford) to hold their troops in readiness to go to Ansonia, where there was a riot among the strikers. These preparations were made by the C.O. of Troop B as follows: 1st Lieut. C. D. Cheney arranged railroad transportation; 2d Lieut. Morgan Bulkeley was instructed to obtain the additional mounts (the troop already has forty); the first sergeant warned the men to be at the armory at two o'clock ready to take the field; the Q.M. sergeant loaded the wagons with hay and grain for the horses for two days and had sharp shoes fitted to the forty horses of the troop; the mess sergeant had sent to the armory subsistence stores for ninety men for two days. At two p.m. the assembly was sounded, the roll was called, and of the ninety-two men of the troop eighty-eight were present, the four absentees being two men sick and two men out of town where they could not be reached by telephone. At this time the men's rolls had been made up, saddles packed and the troop was ready to leave the armory at a moment's notice. The troopers were held at the armory until 4:30 o'clock, when The Adjutant General telephoned that the Governor had decided not to call out the troops, but the men were warned to hold themselves in readiness for a call the next day."

The team work shown by the officers and N.C.O.'s and the prompt response of the men furnish an excellent commentary on the efficiency of this organization, which is commanded by Capt. J. H. K. Davis.

47TH N.Y.—COL. E. E. JANNICKY.

In honor of its veterans, the 47th N.Y. held a review, parade and reception in its armory on the night of March 29 before a large audience. Capt. Charles R. Coffin, from the reserve list, who has been assigned to duty as regimental adjutant, made his first appearance in that office and performed his duties with commendable ability. The regiment paraded in full dress uniform and the field and staff, wearing riding boots, added to their appearance. The regiment was formed in three lines, under command of Col. E. E. Jannicky, and presented a handsome appearance. The veterans, headed by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 1st Brigade, a former colonel of the 47th, and Major Joseph Hart, ex-47th, were escorted into the drill hall by the band and a company and took post at the reviewing point. Among other well known veterans present were Brevet Brig. Gen. H. C. Barthman, Major E. H. Snyder and Capt. H. D. McCutcheon. The regiment was steady during the inspection, and in the passage the companies preserved excellent fronts.

The regimental drill which followed was not executed with the usual snap. There had been no previous rehearsal, and in executing several movements, including an oblique formation, there was delay and some companies were a little at sea. It is advisable to have a rehearsal previous to an exhibition. The movements in mass to the front and rear and the march in columns of battalions were excellent. The manual executed by the regiment just before the marching movements was well done.

The evening parade was taken by Major W. E. Corwin, and was a handsome ceremony. At its conclusion a number of state decorations were presented for long and faithful service, and among those who received them were Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin for twenty-five years' service, and Major William A. McAdam and Capt. H. C. Billings for ten years. The National Rifle Association medal for the year 1915, for the highest individual score, general practice of the regiment at Peekskill, N.Y., was presented to Battl. Sergt. Major Harry G. Murphy. Lieut. C. T. Graham-Rogers, in command of Co. E, was presented with a sabre by the company. There was dancing for members and guests, and during the entertainment of the special guests by the officers of the 47th there was some very enjoyable vocal and instrumental music. Major General O'Ryan will review the regiment in April.

Col. Charles T. Cresswell, 3d Pa. Inf., has issued drastic instructions to the medical officers of the regiment to examine all members thereof, beginning with the officers, to weed out all who are physically unfit to respond to a call for active service, and these are to be dropped. Those members who for family or business reasons would be unable to respond to a call for service out of the state are to be dropped, it is understood. Requisition has been made for the serum and to those who have not been treated within two years the typhoid vaccination will be administered.

For the games of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held in the armory Saturday night, April 1, 350 entries have been received and exciting sport is promised. In addition to the open relay race and the wall-scaling contest, in which champion athletes will strive for honor, many other athletes of note will be heard from in their respective events.

The 69th N.Y. have arranged an exceptionally good program for its athletic games to be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 8.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan has detailed Col. Oliver Bridgeman, on the reserve list, to active duty for ninety days in connection with annual inspections and muster of Cavalry, and any other duty that may be required.

Major Mitchell, of New York city, will review the 22d Corps of Engineers, Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, in its armory on Thursday night, April 6.

Battery B, Field Artillery, District of Columbia Militia, was inspected on March 24 by Capt. Morrison, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., and Major Wheaton, of the District National Guard. The battery turned out seventy men and two officers and made a very creditable showing at inspection and drill.

The annual veterans' review of the 13th N.Y. will be held in the armory on Monday night, April 24. Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, principal of Erasmus Hall High School, will re-

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John

view the regiment on April 8. Following the review there will be a reception to the students and alumni.

The 2d Company, Coast Art. Corps, New Hampshire National Guard, having fallen below the required standard of efficiency, was on March 6 disbanded. The raising of a new company of Coast Artillery at Laconia, to be known as the 2d, has been authorized.

The indoor polo team of Battery A, Field Artillery, Rhode Island National Guard, of Providence, defeated the team of the U.S. Military Academy in a game played at West Point on March 25, which is noted in our West Point letter. The team of Battery A will play Battery A, of Boston, on April 1.

Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., has broken all theoretical records in telling how quick the National Guard of New York can assemble and entrain for the Texas border. Some prominent officers have put the time it would take to assemble the officers and men and be off at from ten to twenty-four hours, while one of the best informed officers put the time at a week or longer. Lieutenant Colonel McLeer, however, if correctly quoted in the New York Sun, has whittled the time down to within two hours. "The New York Militia can be gathered at the armories within two hours if any call comes at any hour," the lieutenant colonel is quoted as saying, "and immediately take train to the point ordered." We might add to the above that the fact that it takes time to warn men of the call, and that it takes time for men to get to armories are mere minor incidents. Another minor incident is the fact that large numbers of officers and men, if the warning came in the day time, would certainly go to their homes first before reporting at the armory. Then there are the minor incidents of securing hundreds of horses and getting them to the point of entraining, filling vacancies among officers and filling up organizations to the strength required by the War Department. There are many units that would require building up before they could properly leave for active service. Then there are medical examinations to be made, recruiting and training and issuing equipment to new men, etc. To do all this inside of two hours would certainly be a marvellous record.

Sheriff Peyton James Edwards, of El Paso, Texas, on March 24 telegraphed Governor James E. Ferguson urging that the Texas National Guard be sent to the border. He believes the border patrol by U.S. troops is inadequate.

The Horton-Wells State Police bill for New York met with considerable opposition in the State Legislature on March 28. The labor representatives were among those hotly against the measure. Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, the Adjutant General, opposed the measure and argued that with a slight amendment to the law a force such as desired could be obtained from the National Guard. Among the advocates of the bill was Major John C. Groom, commanding the Pennsylvania Constabulary. He denied the accusations of the labor leaders and said that most of his force was composed of one-time United States soldiers and sailors. "Of 228 men," Major Groom said, "there are in my command 225 honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the United States. Last year they rode 667,000 miles, covered 67 counties and 2,896 towns and made 3,027 arrests, on which we had 2,601 convictions. And of fifteen arrests on the charge of murder we obtained twelve convictions."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The officers of the 6th Infantry, Mass. Vol. Militia, of Boston, have voted unanimously to go as a regiment to the inauguration at Washington next year. All company commanders report their companies enlisted to practically the full minimum strength allowed by the state law. The roster is as follows: Company A, 65; B, 65; C, 63; D, 64; E, 60; F, 62; G, 68; H, 62; I, 66; K, 62; L, 65; Machine-gun Company, 49; mounted orderly section, 20, and band, 28.

The members of the Cavalry Club, of Massachusetts, have arranged to have drills at the Commonwealth Armory every Saturday afternoon, under the direction of Capt. Dana T. Gallup, commander of Troop C, 1st Squadron Cavalry, M.V.M., assisted by the two sergeant-instructors of the Regular Service, Sergts. Harley T. Scott and J. C. Ward.

The annual muster of the 1st Corps of Cadets for 1916 for the War Department, made by Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., shows a net gain of 34 over the muster of 1915. The figures follow:

	1916.			1915.		
	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Headquarters	5	1	6	4	1	5
Company A	64	2	66	57	4	61
" B	57	1	58	43	0	43
" C	56	7	63	57	2	59
" D	75	7	82	71	3	74
Totals	257	78	275	231	10	241

NEW JERSEY.

Hope is expressed that the Legislature of New Jersey will be more liberal in its appropriation to the National Guard this year. The Senate and House committees of the Guard Appropriation bill have reported bills aggregating about \$150,000 more than last year. A total of \$125,000 is appropriated for armories, which were authorized by acts of the Legislature several years ago. The bill also provides \$20,000 for the summer encampment at Sea Girt, and insures a camp in 1917. An additional battery of Field Artillery is provided for by splitting up Battery A, of East Orange, and will create a battalion. The Federal Government will give guns and equipment valued at about \$82,000 to the new battery, and will provide a Federal allowance for its maintenance. The state will allow \$2,000 a year. A \$2,000 a year maintenance fund is also provided for the new Troop D, of Plainfield. The armories that will be built, when the money becomes available Nov. 1, will be a new regimental armory for the 4th Infantry in Jersey City, quarters at Atlantic City for Co. K, 3d Infantry; an armory at Mt. Holly for Co. E, 3d Infantry, and one at Plainfield for Co. K, 2d Infantry. The Hudson County Board of Freeholders is preparing to select and purchase a site for the new regimental armory for the 4th Infantry.

The 1st Squadron, Major William A. Bryant commanding, will hold a review Monday night, April 10, at the armory in Roseville in honor of Adjutant General Sadler. The ceremony will be followed by the annual rough riding exhibition and games of the command.

Officers of the National Guard of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Maryland have been invited, as well as Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. After the review there will be a dance in the squad room, and a reception for the reviewing officers and guests in the executive quarters.

Ex-Capt. William A. Patterson, 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y., has been elected informally to the captaincy of Troop B, of Red Bank, N.J., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Ransom V. H. R. Stout.

Colonel Steele, of the 4th N.J., announces the establishment of a school of musketry in the regiment, supervised by the following officers: Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, A.I.G.R.P.; Major William A. Higgins and Major William A. Baker. The armory course will be from April 1 to May 15.

A movement is on foot to organize a cycle machine-gun company for the New Jersey National Guard at Englewood, N.J. Major Gen. Leonard Wood has written to those back of the plan that he knows of nothing that could be undertaken by patriotic citizens which would be of more service in the event of war than well equipped motor cycle batteries. George B. Case, a lawyer of 14 Wall street, New York city, is chairman of the organizing committee.

8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

A review of the 8th Coast Defense Command, under Col. Elmore F. Austin, was held in the armory on the night of March 25, before the usual large audience. The reviewing officers were Elmer E. Brown, Ph.D., LL.D., chancellor, New York University, and Alexander C. Humphreys, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D., president of the Stevens Institute of Technology, and quite a number of the members of those institutions were present. The idea of Colonel Austin is to interest college men of technical training in his command with a view to se-

Black and White Dollar Box

It is carefully packed with a specially selected assortment of chocolates, moulded in generous size pieces. An unusual box of most attractive chocolates.

For Sale through Post Exchanges and Ships' Stores.

Neugler's
FRESH EVERY HOUR
Bonbons Chocolates

curing them as members, and their promotion to officers whenever opportunity offers.

The command made a highly creditable showing in the military ceremonies, and the reviewing officers and those accompanying them appreciated the courtesy extended, and were very much interested in the evolutions.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

We give below the figures of the annual muster of the 9th Coast Defense Command for the War Department and state for 1916. The figures show improvement over the muster of 1915, with a larger percentage of present and fewer absent. In 1916 the total present was 624 officers and men, with 40 absentees. In 1915 the figures were 575 present and 56 absent. The net gain in membership is 33.

Present.		Absent.	
Officers. Men.		Officers. Men.	
Field and Staff	7	0	9
N.C.S.	0	8	8
Band	0	24	24
13th Company	3	57	60
14th "	2	42	44
15th "	1	55	56
16th "	2	60	62
17th "	1	46	47
18th "	3	45	48
19th "	2	87	89
20th "	2	47	49
21st "	2	57	60
22d "	2	53	56
Hospital Corps	4	12	14
Totals	31	593	631

The 15th Co., Lieutenant Bernheimer, and Captain Mackin, 20th Co., each had 100 per cent. present. Of the absent officers, Captain Walsh was sick and Lieutenant Walton is in California.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

While the annual muster of the 12th N.Y. for 1916 for the War Department and state shows a falling off in membership when compared to the muster of 1915, the inspection of the command showed improvement in essential details. The officers have been taking pains to improve their military knowledge by study, and have made an excellent record in the school course prescribed by Division Headquarters. The improvement in the non-commissioned officers is also among the most noticeable features.

The regiment mustered 680 officers and men, and had only 17 absent. These figures include the Hospital Corps and the attached members, which are not counted as a part of the regiment in the War Department figures. The figures, when compared to those of 1915, not counting the Hospital Corps and attached, show a net loss of 73 members, and counting the above named units in the total strength the net loss is 110. This is explained by the dropping of dead wood, it being better to have an actual duty doing enrollment than a larger strength on paper. The official figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff, etc.	7	0	7
Headquarters Company	33	1	34
Hospital Corps	21	1	22
Supply Company	6	0	6
Company A	51	1	52
" B	45	2	47
" C	38	2	40
" D	67	0	67
" E	39	3	42
" F	53	0	53
" G	64	0	64
" H	54	2	56
" I	46	1	47
" K	42	4	46
" L	67	0	67
" M	44	0	44
Attached	4	0	4
Totals	680	17	697

It is interesting to note that all the largest companies in the regiment were among the units parading 100 per cent. These large companies were D, Capt. S. G. de Kay; G, Capt. H. Cammack; and L, Capt. J. J. Dean.

At the 1915 muster 743 men were present and 27 were absent, omitting the Hospital Corps and attached.

Governor Whitman will review the regiment on Saturday night, April 29.

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

Upon the recommendation of Commo. Robert P. Forsbaw, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, the force has been reorganized to constitute a brigade composed of at least twenty-four divisions and marine companies, which may be organized into battalions. In making the announcement of the new organization, Adjutant General Stotesbury gives a list of the officers authorized under the new organization and also the chief petty officers and enlisted men comprising the forces.

The new marine company authorized shall consist of three officers and forty-eight enlisted men. An aeronautic division is authorized to consist of two aeronautic sections, to be in command of an officer of not higher rank than lieutenant commander. An aeronautic section will consist of five officers and

twenty-three enlisted men. The deck or engineer division, consisting of more than eighty enlisted men, or an aeronautic section of more than six officers and twenty-eight enlisted men, may be maintained only by permission of the commanding officer of the Naval Militia. Commodore Forsbaw is authorized to issue the necessary orders relative to the new organization.

The 2d Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, is to have a \$7,800 hydroaeroplane by May 1 through a fund collected by public spirited men who have become interested in the plan for a cordon of aeroplanes about the coast for patrol service in peace and scout duty in war. The machine will be delivered in about a month. Commo. Robert P. Forsbaw, N.M. N.Y., Vincent Astor, Charles Lawrence, Meredith Blagdon and Aymer Johnson started the fund Feb. 1, Mr. Astor acting as treasurer.

Governor Whitman will review the 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y., Comdr. Edward T. Fitzgerald, in its armory in Brooklyn on Monday night, April 10. This will be Mr. Whitman's first review of the battalion, and it will undoubtedly prove of particular interest to him.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. L. asks: A soldier enlists for seven years. At the close of four years the country is engaged in war. (1) Would he pass to the Reserve upon the completion of four years or would he remain in active service with his organization? (2) At the war's end would he pass to the Reserve for the balance of the seven years, provided he were held beyond four years? Answer: (1) Read the enlistment contract, A.R. 855; also G.O. 11, 1913. (2) Having served seven years, the period agreed to in contract, he is entitled to a full discharge.

RIFLE CLUB.—The secretary of the National Rifle Association in Major Fred H. Phillips, Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

L. M. M.—Regarding position as caretaker, apply to The Adjutant General, through the channel.

F. S. K.—In purchasing discharge from the Army only Regular Army service counts; you cannot obtain credit for Marine Corps service. See G.O. 31, 1914.

A. A. L.—Circular of the A.G. Office of July 1, 1909, does not give Battery E, 5th Field Art., any Porto Rican service. Left for Philippines July 15, 1898, and arrived back Sept. 18, 1901.

ANXIOUS.—As you enlisted June 21, 1912, before passage of the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, you were entitled to count double towards retirement all time served in Panama during that enlistment, to June 20, 1915. See A.R. 134.

T. S. H.—Regarding marksman pay see A.R. 1345. As you were in the Q.M. Corps and were not "entitled to marksman's pay at date of discharge," you could not "continue to receive" marksman's pay on re-enlistment (in Infantry) within three months after discharge.

M. B.—If you have not already put in your report of personal property lost in the Galveston flood, do so. The matter of reimbursement is before Congress. Apply to your C.O. for instructions.

T. F. B.—A pamphlet just from the press, issued as Senate document 360, gives a full description of the Swiss military system. Write to your Senator for a copy. We have no complete copy of General Wood's speech on this subject.

PRIVATE W. J.—Apply through channel as to result of your examination at West Point for—you do not say what.

O. D.—The only way to find out whether you can transfer to prison guard after three years' service is to put your query through the channel.

S. M.—A man on the Army Reserve cannot enlist in the Navy before the end of his seven years' contract in the Army.

H. L. H.—The Army 14-inch gun has an approximate range of 17,788 yards. At an elevation of fifteen degrees, which is the maximum that can be reached by the 16-inch gun in its carriage, the range is sixteen miles. If a higher elevation were possible the gun would have a range of twenty miles. We have no 16-inch guns in use, though one is completed to be emplaced at the Panama fortifications when its carriage is finished.

E. P. A.—If you pass the examination for sergeant electrician, Q.M.C., you will no doubt be notified. As to prospects of appointment, apply through channel.

ANXIOUS asks: In what enlistment period am I really serving considering the following length of service: Enlisted July 7, 1898; discharged Feb. 22, 1899; re-enlisted March 13, 1899; discharged March 20, 1902; re-enlisted Sept. 24, 1902; discharged Sept. 16, 1904 (convenience of Government); re-enlisted Oct. 3, 1907; discharged Oct. 2, 1910; re-enlisted Oct. 7, 1910; discharged Jan. 20, 1912 (by purchase); re-enlisted Jan. 25, 1912; discharged Jan. 26, 1915; re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1915, and am now serving. Answer: Your service prior to September, 1902, does not count. You were in the second period on May 11, 1908, and remained there until Oct. 2, 1910. You purchased discharge from third period and resumed same period on re-enlistment of Jan. 25, 1912. Your fourth period began Feb. 7, 1915.

J. V. F.—See answer to E. P. M.

E. P. M.—It is not possible to give individual prospects of appointment in the various grades of Q.M. Corps, such as sergeant clerks, sergeant overseers, etc. If your friend has been notified of his eligibility, let him apply through the channel for further information.

X. Y. Z.—Sec. 8 of the Hay bill as passed by the House provides for "not to exceed seventy quartermaster sergeants,



Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

Used for Navigation—"Far more accurate than the average chronometer," says Captain in U.S.N.

This letter, recently received from an officer of the Navy, speaks for itself. The signer's name is omitted for reasons of Naval etiquette.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY, Lancaster, Pa.

Gentlemen:
The watch purchased from you in December, 1913, is a marvel of accuracy. On January 1, 1914, it was set 22 seconds fast, on standard mean time, and throughout the year since then it has been running steadily and regularly.

On January 1, 1915, it was again compared and found to be 1 minute 35 seconds fast, or a gain of 1 minute 13 seconds in 365 days, which is equivalent to a gaining rate of 0.2 seconds a day, or 6 seconds a month.

Had the rate of gain been variable, it would have been very different, but running as steadily and uniformly as it did, I would have no hesitancy whatever in using it for navigational purposes, as it is far more accurate than the average chronometer used for this purpose, and much more convenient.

(Signed)

Wouldn't you derive an immense satisfaction from the comfort, convenience and companionship of so accurate a watch?

Prices of Hamiltons: The lowest-priced Hamilton is a movement alone for \$12.25 (\$13.00 in Canada). The highest-priced Hamilton is our Masterpiece at \$150.00 in 18-k gold case. Other Hamiltons at \$25.00, \$28.00, \$40.00, \$55.00, \$80.00, \$110.00, etc. Hamiltons are made in many models—in cased watches; also in movements alone which your jeweler can fit to your present watch-case.

Write for Hamilton Watch Book—"The Timekeeper"
describing all models and containing much interesting watch information.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY

Dept. 36

Lancaster, Pennsylvania

senior grade, in the Q.M. Corps," and directs that "the master electricians now authorized by law shall hereafter be known as quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, and shall be included in the number of quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, herein authorized." The Chamberlain bill provides that the number of quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, shall not exceed three-tenths of one per cent. of the enlisted strength of the Q.M. Corps.

EX-PRIVATE.—Sec. 23, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, is that part of the Dick Militia Act—under which the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards to examine as candidates for commissions in volunteer forces (other than a force composed of organized militia) applicants who have had service in the Regular Army, Volunteers, Organized Militia, or have pursued a military course at college.

C. L. F. asks: Why is it that in the Army along the border, where trouble can be expected at any time, all the ammunition and side arms are always kept locked up? I served in the Army along this border and found this strange that they will not trust a soldier with arms or ammunition. I am sending a clipping from a newspaper that asks an explanation. Answer: As the 13th Cavalry when on duty at Columbus, N.M., were not in a permanent post, but were quartered in tents in a temporary camp, the guns of the men could not have been kept locked up. At permanent posts rifles are kept under lock and key when not in use for drill or guard duty. When troops are in camp every man must of necessity have his own rifle with him.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 21, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Barney and son Perrine left for New York on Sunday. They will go from there to New Orleans by boat, reaching San Francisco in time to sail on the April transport for Honolulu, their new station. They will be greatly missed by the entire garrison and every one regrets their departure. Major and Mrs. Herbert G. Shaw gave a Sunday night supper last week in honor of Miss Drury, who has been visiting Mrs. E. C. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Barney were Col. and Mrs. Dickman's guests for dinner on Wednesday.

The Tuesday afternoon bridge club met at Mrs. William R. Smedberg's last week. Mrs. George F. Bailey won the prize, the other players being Mesdames Shaw, Miller, Baer, Harvey, Powell and Romeyn. This was the last meeting of the club until after Lent. Mrs. W. E. Mills, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Smith, left on Friday to join her husband at Brownsville, Texas. Mrs. E. C. Jones, who has been ill for the last two weeks, is now able to be out again. Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Barney. Dr. W. V. Lusk is out again after a short illness. The Red Cross workers met at Mrs. William Rivers' on Monday, those present being Mesdames Smedberg, Shaw, Wade, Kusk, Fleming, Harvey, Romeyn, Buchanan, Barry, Bailey, Ellis, Strong, Crofton, Powell, Cox, and Andrews.

Mrs. Francis R. Hunter gave dinner Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Barney and for Capt. and Mrs. Herron and Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn. Mr. Hunter's brother, Mr. Jack Winn, left Monday night for Fort Banks, Mass., to take his examination for West Point. Major James F. Hall, Med. Corps, was in Burlington last week inspecting the sanitary units of the National Guard in this vicinity. While here he made a brief visit to the post, the guest of Major Wallace De Witt. Capt. and Mrs. Barney were Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg's guests for dinner on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Smith on Sunday. A dance was given Saturday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Barney. Capt. and Mrs. Archie Miller entertained at dinner before the dance, their guests being Capt. and Mesdames A. B. Cox, J. A. Baer and Charles A. Romeyn. Mrs. Wallace De Witt, who has been ill with tonsillitis, is now out again.

Capt. George F. Bailey gave a stag party at the club on Saturday evening to celebrate his recent promotion. Capt. and Mrs. Barney were Capt. and Mrs. Powers' guests for dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Walter F. Martin, who have recently arrived from Guatemala City, where Captain Martin was military attaché at the American Legation, have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Robert McC. Beck, Jr. Chaplain Fleming's special Lenten services on Friday afternoons are well attended. Capt. W. F. Martin has been assigned to Troop G, relieving Captain Barney. Capt. and

Mrs. King entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Barney.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 27, 1916.

Capt. George F. Hamilton arrived last week and was assigned to Troop D. He will occupy quarters recently vacated by Captain Barney and will be joined later by his family, now in Los Angeles. The annual Federal inspection of the Vermont National Guard was completed Saturday by Lieut. John C. Waterman, 7th U.S. Inf. He was accompanied on the inspection tour by Adjutant General Tillotson, of St. Albans, Vt., and Col. Ira L. Reeves (captain, U.S.A., retired), of Northfield. Mrs. Edward L. King, who hurt her knee while coasting, is now able to be out on crutches and is rapidly improving.

Orders came early last week for the first squadron of this regiment to be sent to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty. Owing to the railroad's inability to furnish cars promptly, the squadron did not get away until Saturday morning. The officers accompanying the squadron were Capt. George F. Hamilton, Charles G. Harvey, George A. Purington, Archie Miller and Lieuts. Edmund A. Buchanan, Charles W. Foster, Robert W. Strong and Paul R. Frank. Lieutenant Buchanan is acting as squadron quartermaster and adjutant. Major Wallace De Witt, Med. Corps, accompanied the squadron. Before returning to the post he will spend a brief leave in Washington.

A number of the officers attended the automobile show in Burlington last week. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Baer had dinner last Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. A. Romeyn, Capt. and Mrs. Robert B. Powers, Mrs. Archie Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry and Lieut. Henry McE. Pendleton.

A reception was given at the officers' club on Thursday evening in honor of the departing first squadron. Mrs. Crofton, of Hackensack, N.J., is visiting Mrs. Wallace De Witt. The ladies of the post met at Mrs. Smedberg's on Monday for Red Cross work. Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Powell were Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Graham's guests for dinner on Friday. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey leaves Monday for Boston to visit her mother. Capt. William K. Bartlett, Med. Corps, left Sunday for Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty with the 17th Infantry. Major Thomas Q. Donaldson, I.G., arrived Sunday to make the annual inspection of the post. He is the guest of Major and Mrs. William C. Rivers. Mr. Jack Winn, brother of Mrs. Hunter, has returned from Fort Banks, Mass.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., March 24, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a dinner March 22 for Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas and Lieut. W. B. Hardigg and Mrs. Mary Mosby.

On Monday, at the Fort McKinley gymnasium, the 89th Company, by winning the second game from the 37th Company, became the champions of basketball of the district, and also won the handsome cup offered by Spalding and Company. The game was very close, score 10 to 9, and was witnessed by most enthusiastic crowd.

Mrs. Willis Perkins, of Portland, entertained at bridge March 22 for Mesdames Knapp, Altenberg, Reeder, Thomas, French, West, Jones and Miss Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Kramer had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Lieut. A. E. Potts. Mrs. Avery J. French leaves with her mother, Mrs. George Wyer, for the South on March 27.

The 8th Company leaves McKinley April 4 for Panama. Mrs. Alden G. Strong has returned from a ten days' visit with relatives in Lowell, Mass. Miss Cecil Jewell celebrated her eighth birthday on Thursday with a party for Mary Thomas, Bobbie Jewell, Fritz Reeder, Edward Powers and Francis Miller. Mrs. Leon Garcia, at Fort Leveitt, gave a luncheon on Wednesday for Mesdames Kramer, Stovall, Reeder, Hardigg, Strong, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Hess. Mrs. Shaddock, of Concord, Mass., is visiting her grandson and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Blood. An elaborate dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall on St. Patrick's day for Col. F. G. Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Mary Mosby, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Colonel Brown, of Paris, Me., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, at Fort Preble. Mr. Emmett French, of Fort McKinley, nephew of Mrs. J. J. Carrington, left Friday to attend the academy at

Hebron, Me. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, of Fort McKinley, gave an elaborate dinner on March 18 for a number of West Point men, stationed in this district, who could not be present at the annual alumni dinner at the Hotel Astor, in New York, on the same date. His guests were Col. G. W. Gatchell, Major Lawrence S. Miller, Major Kephart, Capt. F. C. Jewell, Lieutenants Finley, Hess, Potts, Hardigg, Toohey, Cherrington and Turner. Mrs. Walter Hess, of Fort Leveitt, planned a very successful surprise for Lieutenant Hess on St. Patrick's Day, the occasion being his birthday. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 27, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Menges were hosts at a St. Patrick's supper on Friday for Colonel Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Coulter, Miss Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage and Dr. Repp. Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer entertained at supper after the indoor meet on Tuesday. Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer.

The officers from Du Pont attending the West Point dinner at the Hotel Astor were Colonel Harris and Lieutenant Kieffer. Lieut. and Mrs. Guthrie have arrived on the post and will occupy quarters No. 4.

The annual indoor meet took place in the post gymnasium on the 16th. The first evening was devoted to the gymnastic events; boxing, wrestling and fencing contests took place on the second evening. The 112th Company scored the highest number of points in the meet.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kieffer have a supper on Friday night after the bowling for Colonel Harris, Dr. Repp, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage and Lieutenant Hochwalt.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., March 27, 1916.

Mr. George W. Beavers, of New York city, formerly a lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cav., was a business visitor in Oswego last Monday and spent few hours in the post as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Welty. Lieut. and Mrs. French entertained Lieutenant Murphy and his mother at dinner last Monday. Lieut. J. M. Murphy and mother entertained at bridge last Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Rees, Lieuts. and Mesdames French and Welty. Mrs. Eberts, Lieutenants James, Dillman and Eberts and Dr. Forbes. The prize-winners were Mrs. Welty and Lieutenant Eberts.

Miss Patti Smith, a student at Smith College, arrived home on Wednesday to spend her mid-term vacation with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith. The board has completed the examination of Capt. R. C. Williams, U.S.A., retired, for reinstatement on the active list and he left for his home in Harrisburg, Pa., last Thursday. Lieutenants James, Dillman and Murphy attended the dance at the Pontiac on Thursday evening. Mrs. Forbes, the wife of Dr. Donald W. Forbes, A.D.S., came over from Madison Barracks on Friday to spend the weekend with her husband.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, recently transferred from 10th Infantry, arrived Saturday, assigned to Company C. Captain Coleman is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rees until settled in quarters. Mrs. Coleman is expected in a few days. Major James F. Brady, C.A.C., A.I.G., is making the regular inspection of the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained at supper last night for Dr. and Mrs. Forbes, Major Brady and Lieutenants James and Dillman.

Q.M. Sergt. George D. Tripp, Q.M.C., has reported from Fort Lawton, Wash., relieving Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, Q.M.C., who, with Mrs. Roberts, will leave in a few days on a furlough preparatory to his retirement on June 21, 1916. Sergeant Roberts will make his home in Laurel, Md.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 28, 1916.

Col. Delamere Skerrett entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Dodson and Captain Sevier. Lieut. T. R. Murphy, his mother and nephews left the post Wednesday. Mrs. Murphy will take an apartment in New York. Lieutenant Murphy, at the expiration of his leave, will go to Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, for station.

Mrs. Harvey is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson. Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Appling gave a dinner at the Officers' Club on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Frank, Captain Harris and Lieutenant Blackmore. Mrs. Albert H. Higgins, of Oakland, Cal., arrived on Thursday for a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Young.

Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., left on Friday for duty with the 23d Infantry, in Mexico. Mr. Otho Cushing spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson, who entertained in his honor at a supper Sunday. Their other guests were Mrs. George Harvey and Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson.

Capt. M. L. Brett, of Washington, D.C., on temporary duty at the Proving Ground, spent Sunday in Montclair, N.J., with Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, and was dinner guest of Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates on Monday.

Lieutenant Henderson was called to New York Monday by the sudden and serious illness of his father. Lieut. and Mrs. G. F. Humbert entertained the Bowling Club on Monday night.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., March 27, 1916.

A dinner was given on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. John L. Bond for Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Grieves. At the ladies' places were hat boxes, each containing a miniature hat. The gentlemen had poll parrots at their places, each holding a bill for the ladies' hats in their beaks, which could be redeemed by each one writing a limerick on spring bonnets. The results were very amusing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Foote, of Plattsburg, gave a winter and sleighing party on Saturday afternoon for Miss Dorothy Knight, a sister-in-law of Lieutenant Catron, and at present house guest of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Foote, both of whom are pupils at Miss Finch's school in New York city. Others in the party were Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Conley, Misses Katherine Johnson, Helen Landreth, Lieutenants Ord, Corlett, Bull and Milliken. The party left Plattsburg in a large sleigh at about two o'clock and returned in the twilight after a delicious supper and a jolly good time.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sawyer entertained Lieutenants Whitten and Paschal at dinner Saturday. Mrs. and Miss Troop, mother and sister of Mrs. O'Neil, from Vancouver, Wash., are visitors on the post. Lieutenant Mitchell is still in quarantine with the measles. Mary Mitchell, their little daughter, and Deshler Whiting are both out of quarantine.

Major T. Q. Donaldson, I.G. Dept., has completed a week's inspection of the post and found everything in tip-top condition. During his stay at the post he was the guest of Captain Jeunet.

The 30th has about given up all hope of going to the border, on account of preparations now under way for the summer camp. Preparations have commenced for the coming target season. Colonel Paulding is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Grieves.

An "Auf-Wiedersehen" was given by the officers and ladies of the post on Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Carleton,

JONAS, 39 S. Broad St. Phila. Pa.

who are leaving the regiment after being with it for twelve consecutive years. Captain Carleton goes to assume his duties as quartermaster at Fort Adams, R.I.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 19, 1916.

A most delightful affair was the bridge-tea given by Mrs. W. B. Elicott on March 9 in compliment to Mrs. J. J. Carey, of San Francisco, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cramer, in Salt Lake. Prizes were won by Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Edwin Guthrie and Miss Genevieve Hoffman. Mrs. J. H. Hess, Mrs. Brown, Miss Genevieve Hoffman and Miss Alice Hess assisted.

The third in a series of lectures on "Preparedness" was given during the week by Lieut. John F. Sharp, who is here inspecting the National Guard. The men who have enrolled in the business men's camp for the summer are all vitally interested in the lectures, and many others are attending. Capt. William B. Wallace has been called off for a talk on the same subject in Ogden, from which place a number of men have enrolled. Capt. William C. Webb, of the Salt Lake High School, has arranged a competitive drill between the members of the cadet battalion from the two high schools, East and West side. Later it is hoped that there may be inter-school competitive drills, when the schools outside of Salt Lake have their military drills well established.

Letters from Fort Bliss tell of the plans of several of the Army ladies now there to come to Douglas to spend the summer. Mrs. Robert J. Binford, Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. A. O. Seaman being among those to return here. Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan Grant Richart are receiving congratulations over the birth of a little daughter last Thursday, March 16. This is the second child in the Richart family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Charles Miller have received a wireless message from Honolulu, telling of the birth of a son to Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Wilson. Captain Wilson is in the medical service in Hawaii, and Mrs. Wilson was Miss Bonnie Miller, one of the most popular of Salt Lake girls to enter Army life.

Dr. A. H. Eber is to entertain a party of his friends at a dancing party to-morrow evening, March 20, and the ladies of the post will assist him in receiving. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Wallace and their daughter, Lucile, will move shortly into the house formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. Crawford.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 20, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman gave a tea on Sunday complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Herricks, of St. Louis. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Chaplain Newsome, Lieuts. and Mesdames Tyndall, Sampson, Harris and Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Drs. Jones and Wunderlich. Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Harris and Sampson, Mrs. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. Baker and Dr. Wunderlich. Capt. and Mrs. Williams departed for San Antonio Tuesday.

A number of informal parties were given this week. On Thursday Colonel Kenly entertained Capt. and Mesdames McCammon, Dillingham, Watson and Captain Caldwell. On Tuesday Miss Ethel Treen Jones entertained at a table of bridge for Mesdames Pyles, Collins and Donovan. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Watson entertained at cards for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Dr. and Mrs. White. Colonel Kenly was host at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Captain Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight-Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Bussey, of New York.

Mrs. Watson gave a bridge tea Wednesday for the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Tyndall received the prizes. Mesdames Dillingham and Jones presided at the tea table. Other guests included Mesdames Lawton, Pyles, Craig, White, Stodter, Kennedy, Chilton, Sampson, Ware, Gunckel, Collins and Miss Ethel Treen Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker gave a supper party after the skating Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Rowley, Dr. and Mrs. Whipple and Miss Wall, of St. Louis, and for Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McCammon, Lieuts. and Mesdames Tyndall, Collins, Harris and Donovan, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, Miss Ethel Treen Jones, Drs. Jones and Wunderlich. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Williams, McCammon and Dillingham, Dr. and Mrs. White and Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained at dinner on Friday in observance of St. Patrick's Day. The guests included Capt. and Mesdames Stodter, Dillingham, Pyles and Craig. Mrs. Adams, of St. Louis, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCammon Sunday. Dr. A. B. Jones purchased Captain Wickline's roadster.

Col. André W. Brewster is making the annual inspection of the depot. Henry C. Jones, who is on duty at the Great Lakes Training Station, has been designated by Congressman Meeker to take the examination for the Naval Academy on April 18. A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. England on March 19.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 18, 1916.

A dinner-dance was given on board the U.S.S. Maryland last Thursday by Lieut. Franz B. Melendy, U.S.N., with about fifty guests in attendance, including Mrs. F. A. Hall, Misses Marion Sproule, Marion Salmon, Mildred Salmon, A. B. Mitchell, Ann Gifford, C. J. Scheelin, B. A. Sullivan, Marion Fillius, B. N. Spell, Mrs. A. W. Mitchell, Mrs. S. C. Scheelin, Mrs. Hugh Brown, A. N. Fleming, Archie Shreve, Lieuts. G. P. Brown, M. E. Manly, R. L. Walker and Charles H. McMorris, Paymr. Edwin M. Hacker and Surg. Chester C. Wood, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson entertained with a dinner at the grill of the Hotel del Coronado Tuesday in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow. Other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, Med. Instr. and Mrs. Bogert and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels. There are five admirals at Hotel del Coronado this season, including Cameron McRae Winslow, William F. Fullam, Charles A. Gove, Thomas C. McLean and Edward D. Taussig, while Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, retired, resides near the hotel.

Four troops of Cavalry from the exposition camp left by special train to reinforce the United States forces on the Mexican border near the scene of the recent raid at Columbus, N.M. Capt. Samuel B. Arnold is in command of the detachment, with Lieuts. C. Enos, W. W. Gordon, W. C. McCord and J. K. Boles. A train of sixty pack mules, besides the mounts, also went along.

Motor car companies, to assist in the defense of the nation in case of war, are being formed in this city. Each company is to be composed of twenty-seven machines, which will be able to transport from ninety to 110 men. Each company is to include machines of a particular make, so that there may be uniformity in the formation of the detachments. G. N. Koepell will be in command, with Lieut. Col. Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., assisting.

With perfect climatic conditions the Panama-California International Exposition was formally opened here today for 1916. There was a long military parade this morning, in which were several thousand soldiers, sailors and marines, the local companies of Naval Militia and the cadets from the San Diego Army and Navy Academy. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.

Smart Spring Apparel for Women and Misses



Reg. Trade Mark.

AN extensive selection of Domestic and Foreign Models, which includes Three-piece Costumes, Street Frocks, Dinner and Reception Gowns, Silk, Wool and Linen Tailored Suits, Smart Wraps and Coats, Sport Clothes, Blouses and Skirts.



Utility, Sport and Motor Coats in Tweeds, Vicuna, Gabardine, Wool Jersey Cloth, Cheviots and Bolivia. \$23.75 to 59.50.

Tailored Street Suits, \$25.00 to 49.50.

Dressy Two-piece Suits of Silk Failles, Taffetas, Brocades, Striped Silks and Poult-de Soie. \$49.50 to 139.00.

Afternoon Gowns in many distinctive and individual models, \$24.50 to 89.50.

Blouses. An exceptional variety of smart models and new materials, \$3.00 to 18.75

Tailored Skirts of Wool, Linen and Cotton materials. \$3.00 to 12.75.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

M.C., was grand marshal. During the day a number of the aviators from North Island soared high above the exposition grounds.

Miss Charlotte Winston, of Los Angeles, daughter of Capt. E. T. Winston, is visiting Miss Helen Higgins at the U.S. Grant Hotel.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, March 17, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were honor guests at a luncheon given by Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Clark in Berkeley. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Major and Mrs. Rand, Paymr. and Mrs. Du Bois, Capt. and Mrs. Bridges, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Weeks, Mesdames George Rothganger, Richardson, Geary, Kautz, Gaddis, Vaughan and Captain Locke. A picnic luncheon in Vaca Valley was enjoyed Sunday by a group of friends of Col. and Mrs. Karmany, the trip being made by motor. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Longabaugh, Misses Dorothy Bennett and Margaret Arnot and Lieut. S. L. Howard. Col. Frank Greene, Mrs. Greene and their grandchild have just returned from the Philippines and are at the Maus.

Mrs. Richard T. Keiran entertained at an informal luncheon Wednesday in compliment to Miss Nell Rauch, whose engagement to Allen Taylor was announced two weeks ago. The affair was given at the home of Mrs. Schultz, where Mrs. Keiran is staying. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William P. Cronan will arrive here on the U.S.S. Glacier from Bremerton next Monday or Tuesday. They will be here only a few days before sailing for a year's trip to the naval stations of the Pacific. Mrs. Cronan will be with her mother, Mrs. Jesse Grant, at her home on Washington street. Major Willard D. Newbill, who has been in Honolulu on leave, has returned and has taken an apartment on Taylor street. Mrs. James Parker, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Langhorne, will return to Norfolk, Va., April 1.

Major Kensey J. Hampton, who was quartermaster here two years ago, reached the city yesterday on the Sheridan and was given a big reception on the dock by many civilian and Army friends. Major and Mrs. Hampton and Kensey J. Hampton, Jr., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Rees for several days before leaving for Chicago. Gen. William M. Wallace, retired, registered at department headquarters yesterday. He is at the Maus Hotel. Major William F. Lewis, M.C., has taken the place of Col. Euclid B. Frick as a member of the examining board to meet at department headquarters. Colonel Frick has gone to the border. Lieut. Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C., who arrived from Manila yesterday, will go to Fort Scott for duty.

During Lent Mrs. Frank Bonnett will be at home as usual every Thursday, but in place of the usual tea-dance will give a tea. Miss Dorothy Bennett assisted her mother in receiving last Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany were hosts at dinner Monday in honor of Lieut. Elmer von Elpus, of the German Royal Reserve, and his bride, who were guests of the Karmany's for several days. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, house guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, left this week for Southern California. They will be there for several weeks, after which they will return to Mare Island.

An interesting event of last week was the leap year dance given Saturday night at the Coronado Hotel. During the afternoon Capt. A. H. Robertson, U.S.N., had received an anonymous bouquet, addressed to "the most popular débutante in the hotel," made of a cauliflower surrounded by a row of

beets, which in turn were surrounded by lettuce leaves. He carried the bouquet during the evening and it caused much merriment. Mr. and Mrs. George Bagley entertained at dinner before the dance for the officers from the Minneapolis and members of the younger set, and Dr. and Mrs. Bogert, of the Navy, entertained Lieuts. and Mesdames William Glassford, A. T. Beauregard and I. C. Kidd.

Mrs. Charles P. Huff, wife of Lieutenant Commander Huff, U.S.N., entertained at a tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Frank Sherwood and Mrs. Frances Kates, who are leaving shortly for the East. In the evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Huff entertained at dinner and later attended the dance at the St. Francis Hotel for the benefit of the San Francisco Working Boys' Club. Miss Lloyd Frier was the complimented guest at a dinner given by her mother, Mrs. James Frier, before the last Presidio dance. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, Colonel Rafferty, Misses Katherine Crofton and Helen Rees, Lieut. Thomas Jones, Dr. Bogges, Mr. Austin Sperry and Mr. James Parker.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave an informal luncheon Tuesday at her home at Fort Mason. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated at Fort Scott with a "hard times" party. A number of dinners preceded the hop, the largest of which was given by Gen. and Mrs. Bell for fourteen guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Russell also were dinner hosts.

The Army and Navy Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Frank Glass, in Berkeley. The club is composed of the women relatives of Army and Navy officers on both the active and retired list, and they meet once a month. Surg. and Mrs. E. Grahame Parker had dinner Friday for Mr. and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey, Mesdames Eleanor Martin and Earl Shipp, Major Newbill and Lieutenant Graves. Surgeon Parker arrived a few days ago from Samoa, where he has been stationed for several months.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 19, 1916.

Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, C.A.C., U.S.A., of Seattle, Wash., occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bremerton, Sunday evening and he and Mrs. Hyde were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells over the week-end. The officers of the Pacific Reserve Fleet were hosts at a tea-dance on board the cruiser West Virginia Thursday. As a farewell to Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Lhamon, who leave on Sunday on the U.S.S. Supply for Guam, Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. McFall entertained at dinner on board the Colorado on Wednesday. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Guy Davis, of Seattle, on Tuesday.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fisher gave a supper party on Tuesday. The guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin, Lieut. and Mrs. McFall, Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Barber, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley and Lieutenant Hall. As a farewell to Lieut. Harold G. Bowen, who goes South on Monday on the Pittsburgh, and of Mrs. Bowen, who is also leaving for the South, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw entertained at dinner on board the cruiser Philadelphia Monday. Comdr. and Mrs. Wells and Miss Mary Wells were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen on Sunday.

Miss Martha Drake, of Missoula, Mont., arrived Tuesday for a visit with her brother, Naval Constr. Whitford Drake, and also with Miss Rachel Drake, who is visiting here from Massachusetts. Complimentary to Mrs. Guy Drake, of Seattle, and to Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Bowen, Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells entertained at luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Harold

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
37th and 38th Streets New York

A Store of Individual Shops
Exclusive Apparel for
Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants
at Moderate Prices

Men's Shops Clothing
Haberdashery
4 to 16 West 38th St. Shoes
Separate Shops a Step from Fifth Avenue

If you are a Stock or Purchase Privilege Holder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, send them your receipted bill or statement for discount.

Sportsman's "Chocolate-Bracer"



MR. GEORGE WRIGHT
formerly of HATFIELD & SONS, announces that he has established the firm of
GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., at
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
N. W. Cor. 42d Street

UNIFORMS CIVILIAN CLOTHING

G. Bowen and son leave Sunday for Coronado, Cal., to make their home for the next year, while Lieutenant Bowen is attached to the West Virginia.

A musicale was given by Mrs. Nelson Hibbs at the home of her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Thursday evening. Stringed instruments were favored, each guest playing some instrument and adding to the evening's entertainment. Mrs. E. H. Campbell, Mrs. Hibbs, Mrs. H. W. Boynton and Paymaster McCarty playing the ukulele, Mrs. Brown, Paymaster Wilson, Lieutenant Hibbs and others the guitar and mandolin, and several of the guests playing the piano. Vocal music was also enjoyed.

Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin left Sunday for Coronado, stopping over night in Seattle as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Bacon. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bacon for the week-end. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs was hostess to the "Original" Sewing Club on Monday afternoon, entertaining the husbands of the ladies at supper, followed by bridge and games.

Orders were received on Thursday for the cruiser Pittsburgh to sail for the South, March 20. None of the officers of the fleet, with the exception of those now on board, will go with her, the Department ordering officers up from the South to take command. Comdr. Austin Kautz, of the U.S.S. Goliath, will be commanding officer and executive; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Gaddis, of the Maryland, navigator and gunnery officer; Lieut. H. G. Bowen, engineer officer; Ensigns Jondreau and Hatch, watch officers; Paymr. A. R. Zivnuska and Surg. C. P. Munger. The cruiser will stop at San Francisco for five days, taking on additional officers and a large number of apprentice seamen for target practice cruise. At San Diego Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam will transfer his flag from the South Dakota, and the Pittsburgh will become flagship of the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 25, 1916.

The navy yard on Saturday entertained a number of the leading radio experts of the United States who are witnesses in the trial of the Marconi Company against the Kilburn-Clark Co. At the home of Mr. Marriott, Mrs. Marriott served light refreshments, assisted by Mrs. George Hastings. Accompanying the visitors back to Seattle were Lieutenant Blankenship, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Hastings and Comdr. W. B. Wells, engineer officer of the yard, all going over to attend a banquet given by the Seattle section of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tom D. Barber gave a supper party Wednesday evening. Native greens of huckleberry, pusswillow and Oregon grape decorated the small tables about the rooms. With the place-cards were whistles, horns and harps, which each guest understood as an invitation to make all the noise possible and to let the party at the bowling alleys know in advance of their approach. After supper autos carried the guests to the alleys at the Philadelphia where they joined in bowling and dancing. A jolly crowd of Navy people, five auto loads, went to Kitsap Lake Wednesday evening as guests of the wardroom officers of the cruiser New Orleans and spent the evening with a fine chicken dinner at the Wigwam, followed by dancing.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had dinner Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Barber, Chaplain and Mrs. G. E. T. Stevenson and Ensign and Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle, is week-end guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. In honor of her husband's sister, Miss Drake of Bozeman, Mont., Mrs. Whitford Drake entertained at bridge on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Monday complimentary to Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley and Mrs. C. C. Stanley, of Minneapolis. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell gave a dinner on board the New Orleans Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Coontz, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin and Pay Insp'r. and Mrs. O'Leary. Comdr. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., retired, spent the week-end as guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw.

Col. Eben Swift, U.S.A., Chief of Staff of the Western De-

partment of the Army, spent Thursday at the yard as the guest of Commandant and Mrs. Coontz. Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McWhorter entertained six tables of bridge guests Thursday evening. Mrs. Hugh Wyman, of Olympia, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. R. E. Coontz, left a week ago for Mare Island to visit with her daughter, Mrs. Howard. Shortly after her arrival Dr. Howard was detached from Mare Island and took the place of Dr. Robbins, of the cruiser Raleigh, who had been taken suddenly ill. The Raleigh is now in Mexican waters, and Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Wyman are removing to San Diego.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson, who made the trip around the world with the battleship fleet a few years ago, gave an illustrated lecture on the trip in the Baptist church Friday evening, which was largely attended. Before the lecture Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson entertained at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. McFall. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer gave a dinner of twelve covers last Saturday. Mrs. E. D. Almy written from the South that she expects to return to Bremerton, after an absence of nearly a year, coming in on April 8 to join her husband, Lieutenant Almy, who comes up on the cruiser South Dakota.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 22, 1916. A dinner was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott for eighteen. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. R. B. Hilliard, Mrs. R. E. Hope, Surg. U. S. Webb and Lieut. Leo Sahm. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Pope were dinner hosts last week for Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Surg. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Sahm, Naval Constr. William B. Fogarty and Lieut. E. Talbot. Mrs. Gatch, from Berkeley, was week-end guest of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lauman.

Mrs. J. V. Howard left Sunday for San Diego, to spend four months while Surgeon Howard is in Mexican waters aboard the Pittsburgh. Her mother, Mrs. Wyman, who came down from Seattle recently, accompanied her South. Surgeon Howard and Paymaster Zivnuska have gone North to join the Pittsburgh. Mrs. Zivnuska is at present the guest of Mrs. R. K. Van Mater, at the yard. P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell have moved to the yard from Vallejo and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by the Zivnuskas.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany were hosts on a day's motor trip this week to Vacav Valley for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Longbaugh, Misses Dorothy Bennett and Margaret Arnot and Lieut. S. L. Howard, U.S.M.C. Mrs. R. T. Keiran, visiting her mother, Mrs. Louis Schulz, in San Francisco, leaves this week for Los Angeles, before proceeding to Norfolk to join Lieutenant Keiran, who is now in Cuban waters. Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, accompanied by her little son, arrived from Bremerton Monday on a visit to her mother, Mrs. John Brownlie, with whom she will remain during Lieutenant Bowen's cruise to Mexico on the Pittsburgh, due to arrive in San Francisco Monday.

J. W. Baker, guest of his aunt and cousin, Mrs. I. K. Seymour and Mrs. F. D. Karns, gave a jolly auto party for a dance and supper at Coronado before his departure. Present: Pay Dir. and Mrs. Arms, Miss Marion Payne, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Miss Mabel Updegraff, Mrs. F. D. Karns, P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey and Lieutenant Talbot. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers have left for San Diego, the Colonel to command the battalion of marines there. They have taken a house at Coronado. Mrs. F. D. Karns has a bridge-supper last evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. P. E. Chamberlin, Mrs. F. T. Arms and Capt. William Small.

The cruiser Raleigh, Comdr. Clark D. Stearns commanding, sailed Saturday for San Diego, en route to Mexican waters. The collier Nero leaves to-morrow for San Diego, taking the four 40-foot rafts which are to be used at target practice. The Cleveland, now at Acapulco, is under orders to San Diego for target practice, and to this yard for repairs.

The radio tender Saturn, now being fitted up here for duty with the radio expedition to Alaska this summer, will leave May 10 with twenty-two yard mechanics aboard. At Kodiak more extensive work will be done than at any of the other stations, as Kodiak station was practically destroyed by fire last year. The overhauling of all the Alaskan radio plants will keep the crew in the North until September. About twenty men will also leave the yard in May for San Diego, where they will install the apparatus at the Chilcas Heights towers. An arc set of 150 kw. is to be installed there and will be the most powerful in the world, the one at Eiffel Tower, France, being only 100 kw. When the new station is in operation it will probably handle all the Government work now sent via the Western Union's wires.

Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason will leave the first of the month for the Atlantic coast, to visit the various navy yards and gather data of value in construction of battleship 44, the California. He will spend considerable time at the New York Yard, and will also visit the steel works in the effort to expedite delivery of material.

The Iris, long the parent ship of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, has been relieved by the Milwaukee and will come to the yard shortly and be placed out of commission. It is thought probable that she will be offered for sale.

The "missing" code book of the Farragut has been located at the St. Paul radio station in Alaska. It is believed that the book was sent here for the Farragut and arrived after she had departed for Mexico, having been supplied meanwhile with a substitute one. Then, as the Northern station was in need of a code book, the Farragut's book was sent there. Hence the report of its being missing.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., March 24, 1916.

An automobile party that motored to Bisbee for luncheon on Saturday comprised Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, their house guest, Miss Whitlaw; Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Stalman, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall and Lieutenant Hooper. Among hosts for dinner at the Douglas country club on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. Stalman, whose guests were Capt. and Mesdames Rutherford, Morris, Tillman, Hathaway, McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall, Captain Parce and Miss Whitlaw. Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and children have arrived from Clemson Agricultural College, S.C., where Lieutenant Cummings has been on duty. He has been assigned to command of Company D. The Cumminses have secured the spacious residence on Twelfth street until recently occupied by the British Consul. Captain Leonori on Friday evening entertained Judge and Mrs. Boyle and Mrs. Hoel, of Minnesota, at dinner at the Gadsden; later the party attended the Columbia theater.

Lieutenant Dusenbury has left for duty at Alcatraz, Cal. He had been in charge of the regimental mess and was senior member of the hop committee and will be greatly missed from the regiment as well as in local social circles. Lieutenant Van Vliet won the winter tennis championship at the country club by defeating Lieutenant Patch in the finals. It took five full, hard-fought sets to decide the winner. H. H. Pratt was official referee, Lieutenant Lanza was scorer, and Dr. L. B. Carey and Capt. G. H. McClellan linesmen.

Mrs. Alfonce, wife of Lieutenant Alfonce, from Los Angeles, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings. Mrs. Strelinger and son, who have been visiting in St. Louis, have joined Lieutenant Strelinger and have taken a residence on Thirteenth street. Mrs. Chase Doster sang at the musical revue given by the Moose Lodge at the Columbia theater. Lieutenant McDermott gave a dinner-dance at the regimental mess on Wednesday for the Misses Erwin, Dade, Schoefel, Tuthill, Mrs. Evelyn Murphy Downes, Lieut. and Mrs. Patch, Lieutenants Landis, Hooper and Roberts and Messrs. Dade and Caleb Rice.

The infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, granddaughter of Gen. Thomas F. Davis, brigade commander, was baptized on Sunday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception and given the name of Edwene Hart Cummings. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfonce had dinner at the regimental mess on Wed-

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL CLARK

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

The popular rendezvous for Army and Navy people. Whether it is business or pleasure that brings you to Los Angeles, you will find Hotel Clark the ideal place to stay. Refined appointments. Free auto bus meets trains. 555 rooms with bath. European plan. Rates from \$1.50.

HILL ST. near 4th
F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

A Splendid Oil in a Handy Can

The handiest thing a man can have within hands' reach is a Handy Oil Can of 3-in-One. With it he can "ease" a tight bearing, clean and polish steel or wood, and "slip one over" on rust and tarnish anywhere.

3-in-One Oil

makes everything go easier and look better. All Post Exchanges and Ship's Stores keep it. 10c for 1 oz. bottle; 25c for 3 oz.; 50c for 8 oz. (1/2 pt.). The Handy Oil Can shown above holds 3 1/2 oz. and sells for 25c. IF YOU CAN'T GET IT WE'LL SEND ONE FULL OF GOOD 3-IN-ONE BY PARCEL POST FOR 30c.

FREE a generous sample and the 3-in-One Dictionary by mail.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 42 ENN. Broadway, New York

nesday for those of the regiment who were with it at Fort MacKenzie three years ago; the guests were General Davis, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cummins and Blackford, Captains Barnes, Leonori and Pike.

Colonel Rogers' brother, Mr. Andrew B. Rogers, of Los Angeles, is visiting the Colonel in camp for a few days. There is no unusual excitement here; with the exception of a few extra border outposts and everybody being required to remain in camp after ten o'clock at night, the regular duties go on as usual. Target practice has started on the range.

EL PASO BORDER NOTES.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 25, 1916.

The departure of the 6th and 16th Infantry for duty in Mexico and the changing and moving of the border troops has practically put a stop to all Army social doings, for the time being anyway. While these two regiments were breaking camp all of their feminine relatives and friends came to bid them farewell, and in both camps the bands played farewell concerts. At the 6th Infantry camp Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith, who on account of a badly sprained ankle had to remain behind, constituted himself official chaperone for the visitors and so delightfully entertained the chaperones who accompanied the young women to the camp that, it is reported, at least six engagements are to be announced upon the return of the American column from Mexico. With the departure of the various regiments a large number of the Army women here have gone to visit relatives and friends in other parts of the country.

Lieut. A. M. Graham has broken all records for automobile travel between El Paso and Denver, Colo., having made the trip from Denver to El Paso in fifty-five hours. Of this forty-two hours was spent in actual travel. His speedometer showed 890 miles for the trip. Lieutenant Graham was on leave in Denver when the Mexican situation caused him to be ordered to report for duty with his regiment immediately. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Wallace Hall, recently married in Honolulu, passed through El Paso recently on their way to Fort Sam Houston for station. Lieutenant Hall was formerly stationed at Fort Bliss with the 4th Cavalry. Mrs. Otto L. Brunzell and family have gone to Iowa for the summer, while Lieutenant Brunzell is on duty in Columbus with the 20th Infantry.

Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends and children have gone to Pennsylvania to join Lieutenant Ahrends, recently detached from the 20th Infantry and assigned as military instructor at the Pennsylvania State College. Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Jenness, of the U.S. naval recruiting station, entertained a jolly St. Patrick's masquerade party. The evening was spent in playing games. The host was attired as Uncle Sam and the hostess as an Irish woman, and all the guests came in costume.

Mrs. W. W. Gordon, wife of Lieutenant Gordon, 1st Cav., has arrived from San Diego to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour Thurmond, while Lieutenant Gordon is stationed on the border at Douglas. Lieut. Philip Coldwell, 6th Cav., recently detailed to duty in the Philippines, is in El Paso on leave visiting his father, Judge W. M. Coldwell, before sailing for the islands.

Capt. George S. Kirkpatrick gave a dinner party at the Toltec club's fortnightly dinner-dance Thursday for Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., Miss Meta Patton and Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr. Mrs. Lambert W. Jordan, Jr., has gone to Los Angeles, to remain while Captain Jordan is on duty with the 6th Infantry in Mexico.

Mrs. Thomas H. Monroe has gone to visit her parents in Eureka, Cal., while Lieutenant Monroe is in Mexico on duty with the 6th Infantry. Mrs. George M. Apple has gone to Denver, Colo., to visit while Lieutenant Apple is in Mexico with the 4th Field Artillery; Mrs. Richard H. McMaster has gone to

Fort Leavenworth to visit while Major McMaster is in Mexico; Mrs. W. L. F. Simpson is visiting in San Francisco while Lieutenant Simpson is in Mexico; Mrs. Frank D. Wickham is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. H. Logan, while Captain Wickham is in Mexico.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, March 24, 1916.

A spirited and interesting game of polo was played on the new field near the 26th Infantry camp on March 19. Col. Robert L. Bullard, who is a splendid player, has been joined by Capt. Walter J. Scott, Lieuts. Frank P. Lahn and John A. Considine, all 6th Cavalry. This team was opposed by Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, Lieuts. Fred T. Cruse, Alfred L. P. Sands and William C. Crane, Jr., all 4th Field Artillery, from Mercedes. The Cavalry won by 7½ to 0. After the game Col. and Mrs. Bullard and Miss Rose Bullard entertained the two teams at tea. Mr. Armstrong, of the fine Armstrong ranch, has most generously come to the aid of polo players in the valley by sending six trained polo ponies here for the use of the teams. Col. and Mrs. Gaston were hosts at supper at the Mooreland on Sunday complimentary to the officers of the two polo teams, Mrs. R. L. Bullard, Miss Rose Bullard and Mr. Armstrong.

Mrs. Willis E. Mills has arrived at Fort Brown from New York, to join Lieutenant Mills, 4th Inf. Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers entertained at supper on Monday for Major and Mrs. Percy Willis and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahn.

Capt. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., detailed to the Quarter-master Corps, and Mrs. Hasson spent a few days with numerous friends here and left March 21 for station at El Paso. The band of the 6th Cavalry was at the depot to cheer and honor Capt. and Mrs. Hasson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers Davis, at San Benito, gave a dinner on March 18 for Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Rose Bullard and Capt. Edward Croft, 26th Inf. Col. and Mrs. Bullard on March 22 were luncheon guests of Lieut. Edgar L. Shute, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Shute at Mercedes. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Wheeler and little Miss Nanine Wheeler were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Weller on March 22. Capt. Andrew E. Williams, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has reported to command Troop C, 6th Cav., at Mercedes.

Battery D, 4th Field Art., recently assigned to Brownsville from Mercedes, broke camp early March 22 and marched fourteen miles to Harlingen. The officers with this battery are Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, commanding; Lieuts. Fred T. Cruse, Alfred L. P. Sands, John M. Eager and William C. Crane, Jr. Camp was arranged near the 26th Infantry camping post. About seven o'clock next morning the line of march was again taken up to cover the twenty-five miles from this point to Brownsville in two days. Marching in the valley is at certain locations very difficult on account of the deep sand. Battery D, 4th Field Art., was scheduled to sail from Galveston about April 16 next. This recent detail, however, will postpone the departure of this battery temporarily for a tour of duty in the Canal Zone. Batteries E and F, 4th Field Art., have gone to Panama already.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton were guests of friends at San Benito this week. Lieut. Harry J. Maloney, 26th Inf., has been assigned to the machine-gun platoon for duty, Capt. George K. Wilson commanding.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Douglas, Ariz., March 19, 1916.

Lieutenant McDermott gave a dinner on Monday for Misses Erwin, Dade, Tuthill, Whitelaw, Schoeffel, Mrs. Downs, Mrs. Patch, Alexander Dade, Lieutenant Hooper, Roberts, Landis, Messrs. Caleb and Rex Rice. Dancing followed. Mrs. Budrow entertained at dinner and cards at the Gadsden hotel on Wednesday for Mesdames Gibson, Yule, Schoeffel and Colonel Pickering.

On Saturday Mrs. Peyton received news of the death of her mother in Leavenworth, Kas. Captain Van Schaick left Monday for Washington to report before going to Mexico City as military attaché. Mrs. Van Schaick has gone to El Paso, where the Captain will join her on his return trip and proceed to Mexico.

The card club met with Mrs. Graves on Tuesday. Present were Mesdames Webster, Erwin, Schoeffel, Davis, Gibson, Schlitz and Murphy. Mrs. Davis was prize-winner. Mrs. Wimberly, accompanied by Peggy, left Thursday for her home in Vancouver, B.C., to remain while Lieutenant Wimberly is in Mexico. Mrs. O'Loughlin left for Naco on Monday to join Lieutenant O'Loughlin.

Mrs. Starkey, accompanied by her two children, left Thursday for her home in St. Louis. Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at cards on Monday night for Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Budrow and Colonel Pickering, Mrs. Gibson winning.

Agnes Tillman, the small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, has been confined to the house with measles. Dorothy Ann and Mandeville Ingram have been in quarantine with measles.

LEGATION GUARD NOTES.

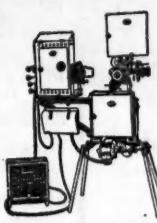
Peking, China, Feb. 20, 1916.

Lieut. Thomas M. Luby, U.S.M.C., who was operated on for acute appendicitis, is rapidly recovering. Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, Jr., who came to this station on the U.S.S. Brooklyn, joined this post on Jan. 15 and was assigned to the 39th Company. Lieut. Roy S. Geiger, who has been stationed at this post since September, 1913, was detached on Jan. 15 and will sail for San Francisco on the February transport from Nagasaki.

Arriving from the States on the last transport from Manila were Q.M. Sergt. Eugene B. Mimms, Sergts. William A. Siefer and Samuel E. Conley, Corp. Marvin V. Yandl and twenty-one privates. Leaving on the same ship for Manila, via Nagasaki, were Sergeants Curtin and Marate and Corporals Hoban and Scroggins and eighteen privates.

In response to a request the Sergeants' Mess has received a full length photograph of the Major General Commandant. The picture is an excellent one and shows General Barnett in full dress uniform. It is now being framed and will be given the place of honor in the mess room. The non-commissioned officers of the post were invited to attend a formal dinner at the Non-commissioned Officers' Mess of the German Legation Guard on Jan. 27, the occasion being in honor of the birthday of the Kaiser. Those who attended report having a very enjoyable time; after dinner there was a skating party on the German rink.

The fancy dress skating carnival given at the skating rink of the American Legation Guard, on the American glacia, by the enlisted men of the post on Jan. 29, was an unequalled success; the attendance was large and the uniforms of the members of the various legation guards in Peking gave the affair an international aspect. From the Japanese Legation there were about fifty of the Guard, closely followed, in point of numbers, by the German, Austrian, French, Holland and various other legation guards; they all participated in the carnival and seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair. A program of athletic events was run off with snap. The American Legation Guard band furnished music. The costumes exemplified the ingenuity of the American Marine and others attending in fancy dress. Where they got them nobody knows, but they were there, impersonating to the life cowboys, chaps and all; cowgirls, wearing the approved costume of the West; movie stars and pretty "girls" galore, the hit of the evening being a representation of Sergeant "Chaw" Brennan by a man of half his weight. A grand march, or rather skate, of all fancy costumes was led by Sergeant Major McClure with Private Reynolds, who was made up as a little girl of fifteen summers, representing "Little Eva," of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The House
"SIXTEEN YEARS OFof Power
KNOWING HOW

The merits of the POWER products, consistently maintained and constantly improved, have gained for them the highest reputation for

Motion Picture Projecting Machines

Write for Catalogue J

NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY
NINETY GOLD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

after which prizes for the athletic events and for fancy and comic costumes, etc., were distributed.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 10, 1916.

The transport going out on March 7 took many popular people of the garrison, among them Capt. and Mrs. John Hunt, who go home after three years of Hawaiian service. Mrs. Charles L. Willard gave a luncheon for fourteen on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Hunt. Mrs. George R. Harrison gave a five o'clock tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Hunt, to which all the ladies of the 25th Infantry were invited. Mesdames Faison, Caldwell, Albright and Mrs. Willard assisted the hostess. Mrs. David L. Stone gave a luncheon for Mrs. Hunt on Saturday, inviting Mesdames Gose, Day, Cruson, Van Poole, Willard and Miss Mackall.

Lieut. Livingston Watrous was guest of honor at a dinner given on the Young hotel roof by Mrs. Richard Hunt on Wednesday, the occasion being Lieutenant Watrous' birthday. Present: Colonel Reichmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoe, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Lieutenant Beard, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Russell, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly were honor guests at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Keefer on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen gave a supper for over thirty on Tuesday, when their guests included Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Sorley, Capt. and Mesdames Kumpe, Jordan and Carey. A musical club has been formed among the talented music lovers of the garrison, who met for the first time with Mrs. G. G. Bailey. Present: Mesdames Lloyd, Cruson, Stone, Greacen, Hunt, Aiken and Shedd.

Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd entertained the Thursday morning reading club, Mrs. Edward C. Carey giving the week's news. This week the club met with Mrs. Clarence R. Day, Mrs. Glassford giving the week's news in a series of articles. Capt. and Mrs. Carey had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Crandall, Major Tayman, Capt. and Mrs. Kumpe. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wyman were dinner hosts for Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Ballinger and Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdale.

Col. and Mrs. Forsyth were dinner hosts on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Day, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow gave a dinner for sixteen, including Major and Mrs. Bloombergh, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface. Lieut. and Mrs. William Nalle entertained on this evening for Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. Game, Miss Dorothy Palmer and Lieutenant Haverkamp. Mrs. Clarence R. Day gave a beautiful luncheon on Friday for Mesdames Wisser, Strong, Chitty, Browning, Lantry, Hall, Kimball, Willard, Glassford, Pillow, Cheney, Nalle, Riggs, Daly, Hoyle, Estes, Forsyth, Palmer, Herr and Gose.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong were dinner hosts on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Howell Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Col. and Mrs. Faison, and Mr. Marsh from Honolulu. Mrs. John E. Hunt proved to be tennis champion among the ladies of Schofield Barracks and won for the third time the yearly tournament for the Schofield cup. This cup was presented by Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavanaugh, retired, when he was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Seth W. Cook, here about three years ago. To become the permanent property of the winner of the tournament the cup must have been won three times in succession. This Mrs. Hunt did, and carried away with her a very attractive reminder of her prowess at Schofield.

Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford had as house guests for over the Mounted Service hop Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday, of Fort Shafter. In their honor a dinner was given preceding the hop, to which were invited to meet them Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Charles Daly and Major Guignard.

The opening of the new dancing pavilion in the Cavalry-Artillery cantonment on Tuesday was the occasion of a very jolly hop, the ladies and officers of the Mounted Service club acting as hosts for all the other members of the garrison. Col. John McMahon and Mrs. William Chitty received. The Cavalry band furnished the music. Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs were guests of honor at a supper given by Col. and Mrs. Keefer this evening. Miss Dorothy Forsyth's supper guests on Tuesday were the Misses McMahon, Carier and Goodlowe, Dr. and Mrs. White and Lieutenant Haverkamp, Leyer, Lohman, Snow, Rose, Saunders, Philoon, Smith and Simmons, Lieut. and Mrs. Percy Deshon entertained at dinner for Colonel McMahon, Mrs. Lantry, Mrs. Daly and Lieutenant Andrus. Lieut. and Mrs. Pfleil's dinner guests were Lieut. and Mrs. McCleavey, Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser and Lieutenant Ahearn and Perego. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Rice had supper for twenty-four. Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Day, Capt. and Mrs. Kimball, Major Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Lieuts. and Mrs. Nalle, Herr and Estes, and Lieuts. Ivens Jones and William Dorman. Lieut. and Mrs. Pruden's supper guests were Capt. and Mrs. Janda, Lieuts. and Mesdames Baxter, Gonsor, Bonestell and Gaugler, Mr. Eames and Lieut. Eugene Owen. Miss Foster, of St. Louis, was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Howell over the hop.

Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell leave the garrison on March 13, much to the regret of hosts of friends here. Colonel Howell

has been transferred to the 2d Infantry, and will be stationed at Fort Shafter. Mrs. C. S. Russell gave a dinner at the Halewa hotel on Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Colonel Reichmann, Capt. and Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Richard Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Lieutenant Saunders and Beard and Lieut. and Mrs. Ganoe. Governor David J. Walsh, of Massachusetts, was guest of honor at a charming reception given on Saturday by Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Daly.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 12, 1916.

The delightful "at home" of Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper on Saturday was their last "at home" at the fort, as the Colonel retires for age on Saturday. Practically the entire garrison turned out. The 2d Infantry orchestra furnished dance music until midnight. The Colonel and his family will reside for a short time in Honolulu and later go to Southern California for an extended stay.

There was an informal but delightful gathering at Fort Shafter Friday evening, March 11, the occasion being the informal hop given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper on Saturday. All officers and ladies of the garrison came to pay their respects to their retiring colonel. During the intermission the orchestra played the 2d Infantry regimental air, "Annie Laurie," and the assembled guests sang the first verse, at the end of which the refrain was taken up by all the sergeants of the post, who had gathered, unknown to the guests, on the club lanai, and they sang the second verse through to the end, then formed in column, preceded by Regt. Sgt. Major Paul Altman and Capt. William R. Cochran. From here they marched in column of files by organizations to the hop room, where Captain Cochran made the following address to the Colonel: "The sergeants of the post have assembled to pay their respects to Col. and Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper. They have answered the countersign of the 2d Infantry, 'Annie Laurie,' and will now be admitted. As they file through with their tokens of respect and love, let us remember that the backbone of the Army is the non-commissioned man." The sergeants were formally presented to and shook hands with Col. and Mrs. Chatfield and Mrs. Tupper, and the first sergeants of each organization presented Mrs. Chatfield with beautiful flowers. Nineteen organizations were represented and 126 sergeants were present. Upon leaving the hop room the non-commissioned officers marched to the lanai, and Colonel Chatfield in most expressive language told them how much he appreciated their actions and their beautiful gifts.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Sullivan are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter on March 6.

Twelve little folks of the garrison enjoyed the party at which Mrs. McCain entertained on Saturday in honor of the twelfth anniversary of her son, Morris McCain.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 982.)

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
O-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnyder. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Almirante Bay, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

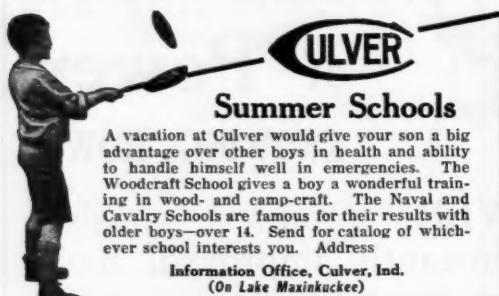
Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.

SIGMUND EISNER
RED BANK,
OFFICIAL NATIONAL OUTFITTER



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Camps



EDUCATIONAL

St. Hilda's Hall—Charles Town, W. Va.

A school for girls, near Washington, 8 M. from Harper's Ferry, under auspices Bishops, Episcopal Diocese. College Preparatory, Elective Courses, Music, Art, Athletics under trained director. Rates \$400. Catalog.

MARIAH PENDLETON DUVAL, Principal
(Former Principal Stuart Hall)

Norwich University—NORTHFIELD, VERMONT

The oldest military and engineering school in the United States excepting West Point. Founded 1819 by Captain Alden Partridge, Ex-Superintendent U.S. Military Academy. Rated as distinguished by Government inspectors continuously since 1904.

The only exclusively Cavalry educational institution in the United States.

Offers courses leading to degrees in General Science, Chemistry, Electrical and Civil Engineering.

"Sons of officers of the services placed in our charge will receive the closest supervision."

Located in the heart of the Green Mountains.

Write to the president for further information.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudio R. Hyatt. At Pensacola, Fla.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. Sailed March 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. Sailed March 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohane. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Guanacababo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At Tompkinsville, N.Y., en route to navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. Sailed March 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed March 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Georgia, Virginia and Kentucky, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myrtle Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

ANAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.

BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. Sailed March 19 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. On the West coast of Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At San Diego, Cal.

IROQUOIS (tender). Btsn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prieux, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbee. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-6 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Francisco, Cal.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Toler. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At the Island of Guam.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brothman. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Case. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn.



Jeffery Quad
Drives, Brakes and Steers on all Four Wheels
Designed and Built for Army Service
The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, jr., Division Commander. MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Rebo, jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

VILLA

is proving the convertibility of our securities. A good many Army officers are reselling to us just now.

CARSTENS & EARLES, Incorporated
Investment Bankers
ESTABLISHED 1891 SEATTLE, U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO

Bellevue Hotel Ceary and Taylor Streets

Strictly first-class Absolutely fireproof
300 Rooms, all with individual bath
Rates \$2.00 per day up—European plan. Special American
plan for families, if desired. Weekly rates.
Headquarters for Army and Navy.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

6% Carefully Selected Mortgages

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. No losses. Interest promptly paid. First Mortgage Loans \$200.00 and up. \$25.00 Savings Certificates. Ask for Loan List No. 740.

Perkins & Company, Lawrence, Kas.

**Snow White Marking Fluid**

Flows Readily from Pen or Brush
WILL NOT RUB OFF WHEN DRY
FOR MARKING PHOTO PRINTS, NEGATIVES
BLUE PRINTS, PHOTO ALBUMS, ETC.

Send 25c in stamps for trial jar or postcard for booklet
J. A. JOHNSTON, P. O. Box 578, Rochester, N.Y.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Baptist, Norfolk. Dahlgren, Charleston.
Bailey, Annapolis. De Long, Charleston.
Barney, Philadelphia. Morris, New York.
Biddle, Annapolis. Thornton, Charleston.
Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston.

Asconac, Boston. Powhatan, New York.
Active, San Francisco, Cal. Rapido, Cavite.
Alice, Norfolk. Rocket, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Samoset, Philadelphia.
Arapaho, Mare Island. Seabag, Charleston, S.C.
Choctaw, Washington. Sioux, Boston.
Hercules, Norfolk. Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.
Iwana, Boston. Standish, Anna Maria.
Massasoit, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington.
Modoc, Philadelphia. Tillamook, Mare Island.
Mohave, Puget Sound. Traffic, New York.
Mohawk, Norfolk. Transfer, New York.
Narrows, New York. Triton, Washington.
Pawnee, New York. Usadilla, Mare Island.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Wahab, Guantnamo.
Pentucket, New York. Wahna, Norfolk.
Pontiac, New York. Wahneta, Norfolk.

TUGS.

Callao, Olongapo. Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
General Alava, Cavite. Olympia, Charleston.
Iowa, Philadelphia. Relief, Olongapo.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J. Granite State, New York city
Alison, Providence, R.I. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Boston, Portland, Ore. Huntress, St. Louis.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit. Isle de Luxon, Chicago, Ill.
Mich. Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C. Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Foot, Washington, N.C. Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash. Wasp, New York city.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.**MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.**

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't. and Inspr.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., and Earl H. Ellis, Aids.

Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj't. and

Inspr's. Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.;

Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr's. Office, all

San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Marine Corps, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Col. L.

W. T. Waller commanding; 3d Co., attached to Brig. Hrs.

Artillery Battln., 1st, 9th, 18th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K.

Cole commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Weddigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.

M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanomo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 1st Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 36th, 38d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmann.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 8th Co., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Boote.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James T. Buttrick.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. O. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 4th Regiment, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Charles F. B. Price.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.

M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.

M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.

M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.

M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.

M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.

M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.

M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.

M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

14th Co., U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), 2 Lieut. Roy D. Lowell.

M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William C. Wise, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.

M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry.

M. Det., U.S.S. New York, 1st Lieut. Philip H. Torrey.

M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. Herbert J. Hirshinger.

M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardner.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.

Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company
Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval
Constructor, U. S. Navy

MILITARY TRACTOR AEROPLANES FLYING BOATS
AERONAUTICAL MOTORS
90 TO 250 HORSE POWER
USED BY THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY AND ALL THE LEADING NATIONS OF THE WORLD
THE CURTISS AEROPLANE CO.
Catalogs on Request BUFFALO, N. Y.

M. Det., U.S.S. Southery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Tennessee, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Burton W. Sibley.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg said the other day that in war he had found an opportunity to renew his youth. At the age of sixty-eight he is able to work until late at night, sleep little, and rise in the morning with refreshed vigor. "It is all a matter of the will," he declared in reply to a question. "Whatever happens, I make up my mind to face it and there is the whole secret of youth. All that is necessary is to have some fixed purpose, some aim or ambition ever before you and it is amazing how cheerfully you will do your work. Just consider for a moment our brave soldiers out there in the field. We have so many who are more than sixty, and some even more than seventy years of age, and yet they are so fresh and so full of life that even the younger men marvel at it. Thus it is that when a man has a lot of work to do and finds pleasure in doing it he will never for a moment imagine that he is old, even if he is sixty or seventy."

The Aurora, of the Shackleton expedition, is proceeding to Port Chalmers, N.Z., in a disabled condition as a result of her enforced ten months' drift in the ice from winter quarters. Some of her party were left ashore in the Ross Sea in the Antarctic when the vessel broke adrift from her mooring and was carried to sea amid the ice floes. The New Zealand government is considering the advisability of sending a steamship to assist the Aurora. A despatch from Christiania quotes Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, as having said that the Shackleton party who were stranded at the Ross Sea base by the breaking away of the auxiliary steamship Aurora are in no danger of starvation, as there is an abundance of game to be had there.

Popular Mechanics reports that the old "bag rush" at Tuft's College in Massachusetts is to be abolished as a method of settling class differences in favor of a new sport somewhat warlike in nature. The rival classes separate into two groups and endeavor to trench themselves as for a battle in the quickest possible time. After the expiration of a certain period, the side having nearest completed the task is adjudged the winner. Another contest of value in war training consists in carrying sand bags. Each side endeavors to get the most bags removed from a common pile to their own intrenchments. Such exercise is thought to give valuable training as well as serving as a substantial outlet for youthful spirits.

A new club has been organized in Englewood, N.J., says the New York Sun, to be called the Army and Police Dog Club of the United States of America. The purpose is to promote the breeding, training and use of dogs suitable for armies, Red Cross societies, police departments, farms, ranches and country estates. It is the hope of the founders that, working along lines of preparedness, dog lovers may center their affections on animals which in time of need may prove of great use to the country. The purpose is to develop the best dog for such duty, irrespective of breed.

According to The Motor Age, the Los Angeles Motor Reserve Corps is the first volunteer organization ordered to the front to take part in the Mexican campaign, notice to depart for the Mexican border having been received last week. These are the men who belong to the battery which has been getting in trim for military service, and staging practice maneuvers and trial runs in the vicinity of Los Angeles and San Diego in the last few weeks.

A debate held recently by members of the U.S. Marine Corps on duty at Gonavas, Hayti, ninety-seven voted for and eleven voted against a resolution that, "aside from the personal liberty issue involved, the abolition of the canteen was a splendid thing, and we members of the United States Marine Corps, on duty at Gonavas, are solidly against any movement looking to its restoration."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.
ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding.
At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btzn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HONOLULU, H. T.

THE WATERHOUSE COMPANY, Ltd., 1039 Bishop St.,

Young Building, Honolulu, sole distributors for: Art Metal Furniture and Office Supplies, Underwood Typewriters, National Cash Registers, Burroughs Adding Machines, Mosler Safes.

The Honolulu Iron Works Company
solicits correspondence, and will gladly furnish estimates relative to the mechanical equipment of Mills and Factories. Old equipment modernized.
HONOLULU, HAWAII NEW YORK, N. Y.

SCHUMAN CARRIAGE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU
DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES

Honolulu, Hawaii

Why buy your Automobiles and Supplies on the Mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight to Honolulu from

THE von HAMM-YOUNG COMPANY, Ltd.
Agents for DODGE, BUICK, CADILLAC, PACKARD, CHANDLER, ETC.

**Honolulu, Hawaii
MOANA HOTEL**

On Waikiki Beach, 20 minutes from town by electric car.
American Plan.

Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. Young Bldg., Honolulu
Matte, Tapas, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, &c. Catalogue

EVERYBODY IN HAWAII
including the military and naval population, which numbers considerably over 9,000.

KNOWS AND LIKES
the comfortable and stylish shoes, which are sold for reasonable prices by
THE RECAL SHOE STORE

Fore River Ship Building Corporation
QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
BRASS FOUNDERS MACHINISTS GALVANIZERS
CURTIS MARINE TURBINES YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

Products of the General Electric Company
Internal Combustion Generating Sets—Steam Engine Generators—Turbo Generators—Motors—Marine Lamps—Arc Lamps—Searchlights, Incandescent and Arc Switchboards—Motors and Instruments—Wire and Cable—Wiring Devices—Teletype Boards—Electric Bake Ovens and Ranges—Electric Radiators, Tubular and Luminous.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
SALES OFFICES IN ALL LARGE CITIES 5241

HENRY V. ALLEN & CO.
Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLEN—Established 1815
734 BROADWAY NEW YORK
MAKERS OF ARMY, NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS
that have stood the test since 1815

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS
Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City
Branch Office, Westway Bldg., 14th and F Strs., Washington, D. C.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited
Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Depot Quartermaster's Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 17, 1916, for furnishing forage, straw, coal, wood, gasoline, and mineral oil in Washington, D. C., and posts in vicinity; also, for job printing, removing ashes and refuse matter, laundering, shoeing animals, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. Information furnished on application.

4%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department, which means protection and safety of funds. Accounts opened with One Dollar or more, interest at 4% compounded, semi-annually. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail." U. S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

WHEN IN
SAN FRANCISCO
STOP AT
HOTEL PLAZA
FACING PLAZA ON UNION SQUARE
POST AND STOCKTON STS.
An Hotel Designed to Appeal to
the Conservative
AMERICAN EUROPEAN
\$3.50 UPWARD \$1.50 UPWARD
Permanent Special
HOTEL PLAZA CO.
MANAGEMENT

HOTEL BOSSERT
(Special Rates for the Service)
Before selecting quarters visit the Bossert. Attractive, homelike and modern. An unequalled location, exclusive yet central. Exceptional cuisine, experienced management. Convenient to Navy yard and neighboring Army posts.
Easily available rates. Send for booklet.
Montague-Hicks-Rensselaer Sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**HOTEL DEL PRADO**
CHICAGO, ILL.

400 Rooms with bath. American Plan. Headquarters for Army and Navy with special rates.

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, just off Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
Breakfast 50c. Lunch 50c. Dinner \$1.00
Most Famous Meals in the United States
New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car-line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.

STEWART

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE
"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlordied. Best American plan table in New York. Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

THE BRICKTON
High Class Fireproof Apartment Hotel, 2123 California St., near Connecticut Ave. The most exclusive section of Washington, D.C. 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished, by day, week, month or year. All outside rooms. Army and Navy Clause prevailing. American and European Cafés.
Special rates from June to Sept. 15th.

EDUCATIONAL

THE MANLIUS SCHOOLS, Manlius, N.Y., Saint John's School. Only school designated by War Department as Honor School every year since 1904. Preparation for college, business, West Point, Annapolis, Army. Verbeck Hall. For boys of 8 to 14.

Durability Leggins

Army Standard Leather Puttee

(For Mounted Service)
A Leggin which combines Strength, Wear, Durability, Perfect fitting, at a moderate price.
Made in heights, of 11 1/4 ins., 12 1/4 ins., or higher if required. Sizes in accordance with calf measurements.

Price \$3.50 per pair and up

Special Prices in Quantities to Organizations, etc.
Contractors to U. S. Army and Navy.



ROSENWASSER BROS.
Salesroom: 452 Fifth Ave., New York City. Factory and Head Office: Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

Where to Get Reliable War News

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

"The present position of the 'JOURNAL,' a correspondent writes, 'is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to the Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war.'

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS

Purity Cross Creamed Chicken A LA KING

READY TO SERVE ON TOAST OR PATTIE SHELLS. I challenge the chefs of the country to equal it. I challenge them to equal fine poultry or fresher mushrooms. I challenge them to make as exquisitely flavored a golden cream dressing. A memorable dinner course. An extraordinary guest dish. Great for any luncheon or supper. This delicacy of the great Clubs and Hotels, may now be enjoyed when or where you will.

You find dealers daily you at 25c paid. Or, I will supply you, paid, by mail, in half dozen lots at \$1.40 and \$2.80, if you will send me the name of a finest grocer.

Purity Cross, Inc., Route 2A, Providence, R. I.

Neckties, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs

FREE FOR LIFE

With Shirts and Furnishings at 20% saving

By dealing with us by mail

Try it and see. Catalog tells how.

Room 164 Send for it. It's Free.

GOODELL & COMPANY
150 East 34th St., NEW YORK
Largest Mail Order Shirt House in the World

